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ABSTRACT

Results are reported of four community dialogues held in Seattle, Washington, involving members of the community, residents of the nearby Firlands Mini-Prison, and professionals working in various areas of legal and justice systems. The four dialogue sessions covered the following topics: (1) the correctional system as a reflection of social values, and citizen impact on the development of correctional programs; (2) the community's response to crime, and citizens' responsibility for controlling and preventing crime; (3) citizens' involvement in correctional institutions, and the impact correctional facilities have on citizens; and (4) the future of treatment programs for offenders, and the impact of citizens on the future of crime prevention and treatment programs. The document contains a final evaluation form which gives audience and participant statistics, a list of issues discussed and a brief synopsis of the program activities, a statement of the contributions made by each of the humanities scholars involved in the discussions, a brief description of the dialogues which took place between the scholars and the community members and an evaluation of the impact of these dialogues on the community members, an opinion poll for the participants on various crime-related issues, and many examples of contributions made by the participants in the dialogues. (BB)

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ED151540

A DIALOGUE: CRIME, CORRECTIONS AND THE COMMUNITY

FINAL EVALUATION REPORT

This program is sponsored by Firland Correctional Center
and supported in part by the Washington Commission for
the Humanities, an agency of the National Endowment
for the Humanities

SHOREWOOD HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM
Seattle, Washington

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

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CE 015 064

PREFACE

Evil, and its sources, and its treatment, can only be understood if we demand honesty of ourselves. W. H. Auden, the poet, put the unalterable fact this way: "Evil is unspectacular and always human, and shares our bed and eats at our table."

Dr. LeRoy Annis
Professor of English
University of Puget Sound

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FINAL EVALUATION FORM

WASHINGTON COMMISSION FOR THE HUMANITIES

GRANT NUMBER 4-77-G

GRANT TITLE The Community and the Correctional System--
a Dialogue

1 Project Director Kenneth Smith
2. Sponsoring Organizations Firland Correctional Center*

3. Grant Award Amount $10,508
4. Actual Amount Expended $10,508
5 Cost-Sharing Total $10,580
6. Total Project Cost (4 +5) $21,088

7. Audience Statistics

a. Total Audience, All Activities 570

b. List the communities directly involved in this project and the estimated audience from each. Indicate by asterisk (*) those communities where project activities were held.

SEE PAGE 3

c List each public activity and the approximate size of its audience. Indicate in-person attendance and the number of people reached by media programs (excluding news coverage).

SEE PAGE 3

TOTALS 570 In-Person _____ via Media Programs

d. Indicate the number of days on which public programs took place. Four (4)

e. Breakdown of estimated total attendance.

SEE PAGE 3

	No.	%		No.	%
Male			Business		
Female			Labor		
White			Government		
Black			General Public		
Native American			Age: 18-25		
Chicano			25-35		
Asian American			35-65		
Other (specify)			65 and Older		

Additional Categories (specify):

*Co-Sponsors: Shoreline Youth Services
Prince of Peace Lutheran Church
League of Women Voters of Seattle
Shoreline Chamber of Commerce
Shoreline Community College
ATTICA
Shoreline Jaycees
Broadview Community Church

(Continued on reverse)

8. List the Scholars in the Humanities who **actually participated** in the project.

NAME	FIELD	AFFILIATION/ Address	PARTICIPATION Plan./Imple./Eval.

SEE PAGE 5

9. To summarize participation by Scholars in the Humanities, list, by discipline, the number of scholars involved in project activities. Count each instance of involvement, even if it was by the same individual. Column A = Program Planning. Column B = Program Implementation or Evaluation.

A	B		A	B	
		History			Art History/Criticism
1	3	Philosophy		1	Ethics
2	2	Literature	3	8	Humanistic Social Sciences
1	3	Languages	7	20	(Total) (*List Separately below*)
	3	Jurisprudence	1	2	Anthropology, Sociology
		Comparative Religion	1	2	Psychology
		Linguistics		1	Political Science
		Archaeology		1	Women's Studies, Undergrad Studies

10. Please list all other individuals who played a major part in the project.

NAME	ADDRESS	SPECIFIC ROLE/CONTRIBUTION

SEE PAGE 6

Please submit these two pages, as printed, as the cover to your final evaluation. Attach continuation pages if necessary. Re-type the remaining questions on your own paper and answer them in sequence.

7. Audience Statistics

a. Total Audience, All Activities 570

b. List the communities directly involved in this project and the estimated audience from each. Indicate by asterisk (*) those communities where project activities were held.

Using the list of names and addresses collected from the audience at the final session of the dialogues, the estimated audience attendance was from the following communities:

Seattle	- 70%
Everett	- 5%
Bellevue	- 5%
Edmonds	- 3%
Tacoma	- 3%
Olympia	- 3%
Shelton	- 3%
Snohomish	- 2%
Issaquah	- 2%
Kirkland	- 2%
Puyallup	- 2%
	100%

Average attendance per session - 142.5

Approximately twelve to fourteen residents from Firland Correctional Center attended each session.

c. List each public activity and the approximate size of its audience. Indicate in-person attendance and the number of people reached by media programs (excluding news coverage).

There were four dialogue sessions; they were held in the Shorewood High School Auditorium, 17300 Fremont Ave. North, Seattle, Washington, from 7:30 to 10:30 p.m.

February 17	- 150 adults; one child in care center
February 24	- 110 adults
March 1	- 186 adults
March 8	- 123 adults

TOTALS: 570 In-Person _____ via Media Programs

d. Indicate the number of days on which public programs took place.

Four (4)

e. Breakdown of estimated total attendance.

	No.	%		No.	%		No.	%
Male	308	54	Business	57	10	Homemaker	73	13
Female	239	42	Labor	23	4	Educator	34	6
Sex unknown	23	4	Corrections Employee	34	6	Professional	108	19
White	442	77.6	Other Govt. Employee	40	7	Spouse/Relative of Corrections Resident	17	3
Black	7	1.3	Corrections Resident	57	10	Other	46	8
Native American	37	6.4	Student	63	11			
Chicano	7	1.3						
Asian American	2	.3						
Other	21	3.6						
?	54	9.5					570	100
	570	100.0						

e. Breakdown of estimated total attendance (cont'd)

Age	No.	%
Under 18	11	2
18-25	177	31
26-35	148	26
36-65	188	33
Over 65	29	5
?	17	3
	570	100

Additional Categories:

The estimates reported in the categories above were taken from the participant RESPONSE CARDS turned in by audience members at the close of each dialogue session. The overall percent of RESPONSE CARDS returned was 68%:

First session - 74% return
Second session - 79% return
Third session - 60% return
Fourth session - 64% return

Fifty-five percent of those who attended the second session and turned in their response cards said they had attended both the first and second dialogues. Thirty-one percent of those who attended the third session and returned their cards, said they had attended the first three sessions; twelve percent said they attended two of the first three sessions; thirty-eight percent said they were attending their first session; and twenty percent did not respond to this question on their cards.

In the final session, thirty-four percent of those returning their cards said they had attended all four dialogue sessions; sixteen percent said they attended three sessions; sixteen percent said they attended two sessions; twenty percent said they were attending their first dialogue session; and thirteen percent of those returning cards did not respond to the question.

8. List the Scholars in the Humanities who actually participated in the project.

Name	Field	Affiliation/ Address	Participation Plan	Impl	Eval
Cecile Andrews	Director, Women's Studies	No.Seattle Com.Coll.		X	
Dr. LeRoy Annis	Professor of English	Univ. of Puget Sd.	X	X	
Dr. Charles Barrack	Assoc.Prof. of Germanics	Univ. of Washington		X	
Dr. Duncan Chappel	Director, Law & Justice Study Center	Battell-Seattle Research Center		X	
Lawrence Crocker	Professor of Philosophy	Univ. of Washington		X	
Dr. Jane English	Asst. Prof. of Philosophy	Univ. of Washington		X	
Dr. Charles Frey	Asst. Prof. of English	Univ. of Washington	X	X	
Donald Horowitz	Former Judge	King County Sup. Ct.			
Dr. Leonard Holden	Evaluation Coordinator	Tacoma Public Schs.	X	X	X
Dr. Lynne Iglitzin	Undergraduate Studies	Univ. of Washington	X	X	
John Junker, J.D.	Professor of Law	School of Law, UW		X	
Dr. Lloyd Keith	Professor of Sociology	Shoreline Com. Coll.		X	
Dr. Daniel Kelleher	Psychologist and Writer			X	
Dr. Abe Keller	Prof. of Romance Langs.	Univ. of Washington		X	
Dr. Willis Konick	Assoc. Prof. of Russian and Comparative Lit.	Univ. of Washington	X	X	
Dr. Paul Menzel	Professor of Philosophy	Pacific Luth. Univ.	X	X	
Dr. Victor Padelford	Assoc. Prof. of Anthropol.	Shoreline Comm. Coll.	X		
Dr. Stuart Scheingold	Prof. of Political Sci.	Univ. of Washington		X	
Roberta Silverstein	Instructor of Anthropology	No.Seattle Comm. Coll.		X	
Father John Topel	Assoc. Prof. of Theology	Seattle University		X	

10. Please list all other individuals who played a major part in the project.

Name	Address	Specific Role/ Contribution
Christopher Bayley	King County Prosecuting Attorney	Presentor
Harold Bradley	Director, Adult Corrections, State of Wash.	Respondent
Judge James Cook	Shoreline District Court	Respondent
Kerry Corr	Probation Officer, Corr. Divn., State of Wash.	Respondent
Edward Good, J.D.	Director, Community Crime Prevention Program	Respondent
Edna Goodrich	Director, Juvenile Services, King Cy.Dist.Ct.	Presentor
Audrey Gruger	Washington State Legislator; Member, Citizens' Advisory Committee, Firland Correct.Center	Respondent
William Hagens	Program Research, House of Repr., Wash. State	Respondent
Judge Francis Holman	King County Superior Court	Respondent
Mrs. Margaret Hopkins	Citizen	Respondent
~~Hugh Hubert~~	President, Self Improvement Group, McNeil Island Penitentiary	Respondent
Peter Musselwhite	Probation Officer, Correct.Divn.,State of Wash.	Respondent
Tracy Owen	King County Council Member	Presentor
Charles Rehm, M.D.	Coordinator, Broadview Block Watch	Respondent
B. J. Rhay	Superintendent, Walla Walla State Penitentiary	Presentor
John Spellman	King County Executive	Presentor
Denny Fleenor	Director, News Dept., KZAM	Moderator
Lee Somerstein	News Announcer, KZAM	Moderator

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND PUBLIC POLICY ISSUES

11. List and give a brief synopsis of the program activities. Indicate the public policy issues and subset issues discussed in each.

The titles and foci for each of the four dialogue sessions were as follows:

(1) THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM: SOCIETY'S CHILD?

Focus: The correctional system as a reflection of social values.
Citizen impact on the development of correctional programs.

(2) CRIME: SOCIETY'S RESPONSIBILITY?

Focus: The community's response to crime (street, white collar, and bureaucratic).
Citizens' responsibility for controlling and preventing crime.

(3) THE CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM AND THE COMMUNITY: A RESPONSIBLE RELATIONSHIP?

Focus: Citizens' involvement in correctional institutions.
The impact correctional facilities have on citizens.

(4) CRIME, CORRECTIONS, AND COMMUNITY: THE FUTURE?

Focus: The future of treatment programs for offenders.
The impact of citizens on the future of crime prevention and treatment programs.

The sessions started out exploring the correctional system and moved progressively from there to a look at crime, then to the relationship between the correctional system and the community, and finally on to a look at all three major elements--crime, corrections and the community--in the last session. We wanted each program to build on the previous one and to prepare people for the next session.

The public policy issues interconnected as did the sessions. Together, they provided participants with a framework within which to make informed decisions for themselves. The primary public policy issue for each session was:

(1) Should persons convicted of crimes be isolated from communities?

(2) Should the community share some responsibility with the correctional system for controlling and preventing crime in their neighborhoods?

(3) Ought a community be involved in corrections programs?

(4) Ought the correctional system concern itself with the community when considering alternative methods of dealing with offenders?

Other issues of concern included:

Should all people be locked up for criminal acts regardless of their status in life?

Should we punish those who commit crimes?

Should we try to rehabilitate those who commit crimes?

Other issues of concern (cont'd):

Should there be community protection agencies and neighborhood cooperative programs to help in preventing and controlling crime in neighborhoods?

Should prisons be more directly controlled by the communities in which they are located?

Should citizens be involved in making decisions about correctional institutions?

Should prison be the only way to deal with criminal behavior?

Should offenders be sentenced to community service as an alternative to incarceration?

INVOLVEMENT OF SCHOLARS IN THE HUMANITIES

12. What specific aspects of each public policy issue might not have been discussed as fully, or at all, had scholars in the humanities not been involved in the project?

Academic humanists in this project brought a special theoretical and practical knowledge to issues under discussion plus an understanding of the dialogue process. They helped participants re-evaluate their values, ideas, beliefs and judgments. They discussed various approaches to the problems involved and their possible consequences though participants decided what particular approaches met their individual needs. They defined terms and generally stimulated active discussion. The following two examples are representative of the parameters of the humanist presentation:

Paul Menzel took on the question of whether or not prisons should be isolated from communities. Though at times overly esoteric and excessively academic, he hit soundly on the specific relationship between social values and issues of corrections in the society. He confronted Chris Bayley on issues of deterrence, sentencing, punishment and justice with sound humanistic arguments but most of his presentation seemed to pass over the heads of participants because of its abstractness.

LeRoy Annis was provocative and dramatic in his summary statements. He pulled together all the issues raised during the four sessions. One participant wrote regarding this specific contribution: "The Shorewood seminar . . . was fantastic: pockets of radical humanism in the most unlikely places. The man from UPS (LeRoy Annis) was an artist--I never knew public speaking could be like that--he hammered and raved and mocked and made poetry --he had us in the palm of his hand."

13. Indicate the contributions made by each of these individuals, as humanities scholars, to each public policy issue, to the program activity, or to the project as a whole.

Individual contributions of humanist speakers:

Dr. Willis Konick discussed crime and its social foundations and helped to define terms.

Dr. Stuart Scheingold discussed the rights of the accused and convicted.

Dr. Jane English approached the topic of social values and legal distinctions between men and women in prison.

Cecile Andrews looked at how women have influenced the development of the correctional system.

Dr. John Junker considered the questions: Who are the ciminals? What categories of behavior are considered criminal? Are there some evaluative criteria for defining crime?

Dr. Charles Frey and Dr. Charles Barrack explored the topic of criminals as "people".

Dr. Abe Keller discussed human responses to crime and imprisonment.

Dr. Duncan Chappell explored questions like: What is the citizen's responsibility for controlling and preventing crime? Does that responsibility extend to the treatment of crime's victims?

Individual contributions of humanist speakers (cont'd)

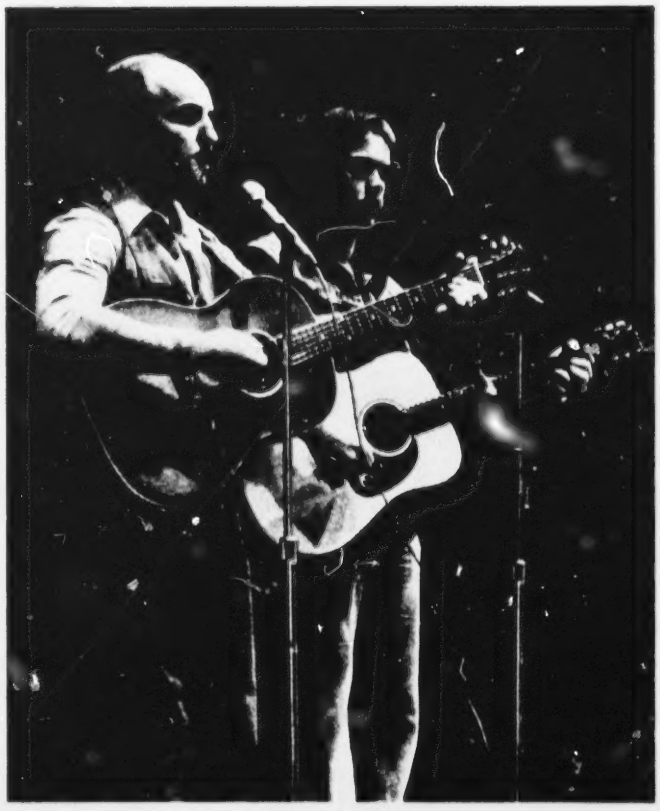
Dr. Lynne Iglitzin raised the question: Ought citizens from the local community be involved in a corrections program?

Father Topel looked at moral responsibility a community has to offenders.

Roberta Silverstein asked: What can citizens do about the future of corrections and crime?

Dr. Charles Frey explored the question: Can we creatively break through the history of society's traditional relationship to crime and corrections?

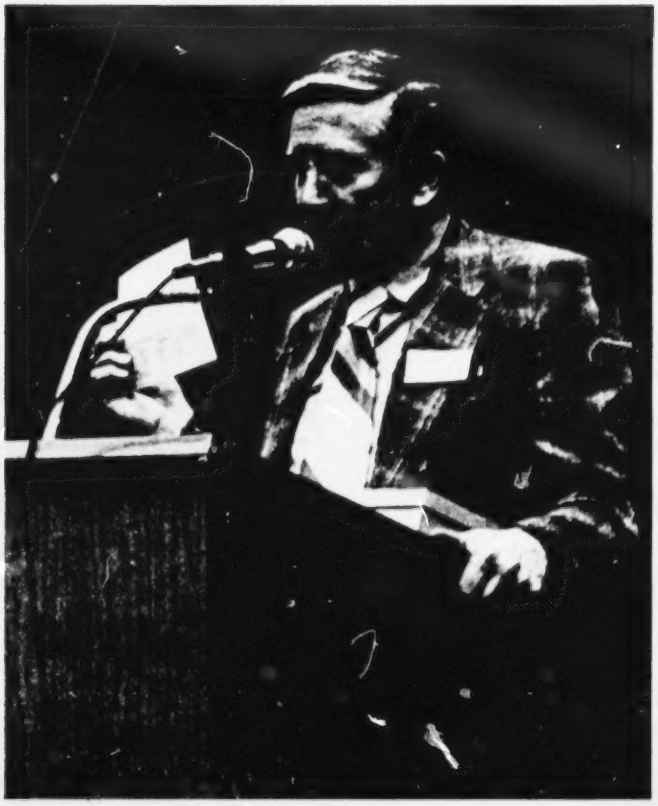
Drama by Firland Correctional Center Residents



Bob McAllister, Counselor
Jim Martin, Resident
Firland Correctional Center

Dr. Duncan Chappell,
Director, Law and Justice
Study Center, Battelle-
Seattle Research Center

Christopher Bayley, King
County Prosecuting Attorney



Dr. Leonard Holden,
Project Evaluator

Edna Goodrich, Director
Juvenile Services, King
County Juvenile Court

B. J. Rhay, Superintendent
Walla Walla State Penitentiary

Dr. Lynne Iglitzin
Undergraduate Studies
University of Washington

BALANCE OF POINTS OF VIEW

14. Indicate the specific steps taken to ensure a balance of points of view on each public policy issue/subset issue and within the project as a whole. How successful were these steps in actually securing a balanced dialogue?

"We hit on a lot of the threads," said one organizer of the balance of this program. Some of those threads were: educational aspects of the problem; family; socio-economic factors; traditional and bureaucratic realities; psychological aspects; and philosophical and anthropological aspects of the issues under consideration. We had a variety of people in attendance, including former offenders, prisoners, representatives of prison groups, citizens from Shoreline and other areas (as far away as Yakima), professionals, families of offenders, politicians. We had the old and young and some balance of minority representation.

The format allowed for much open discussion among the varied participants and speakers. Our nightly evaluation system recorded everybody's ideas who had attended previous sessions. The Response Card system permitted everyone present at each session to record his/her thoughts as to what was important and deserved further consideration. At each successive dialogue a written summary of the comments recorded at the previous session was provided members of the audience to help tie together one session with the next and to allow ideas to continue to be visible and to flow from one session to the next.

Discussion opened up new vistas for people (i.e., "It was very enlightening," said some). The format also included a combination of presentations, including speakers, music, poetry, drama, video and film to convey a melange of ideas and expressions. The list of speakers included judges, corrections specialists, law enforcement people, representatives of various community protection programs, a victim of crime and former offenders. Various affiliations, convictions, and persuasions were evident. Though the sessions were varied in participation and presentation, everyone came to both give and take away--and they did.

We were successful in attracting a balance, but could have drawn more on all fronts. Some victims of crime who attended felt they were not heard and that they were given token consideration. We might also have used more technology people to discuss medical, familial and other influences on crime and corrections.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT AND INVOLVEMENT

15. Indicate how community support for and participation in your project was demonstrated. What are the likely demonstrable, specific impacts from your project on the involved community(ies), either short-term or long-range?

(1) Co-sponsorship by eight community organizations along with Firland Correctional Center resulted in broadened base for publicity and attendance.

(2) Equipment for video production and projection was provided by American Friends Service Committee and King County Juvenile Court.

(3) Radio Station KZAM donated a match of $378 worth of free publicity.

(4) There was excellent participation by local politicians; all that were asked to attend came except the Governor.

(5) The Shoreline Youth Services made all of the posters as a community service.

(6) The auditorium was donated by the Shoreline Public Schools.

(7) Tape recorders, slide projectors and public address equipment were donated by the Shoreline School District and Shoreline Community College.

(8) The Firland Correctional Center allowed a large group of its residents to attend, a trust relationship for all concerned that was mutually beneficial in many ways.

Short-term Benefits

(1) The dialogues appeared to enhance greatly relations between Firland Correctional Center and the Community
(2) The participation by FCC residents and personnel working there "humanized' for many the whole world of correctional institutions everywhere.
(3) FCC, hopefully, as a result of this level of interaction, feels more comfortable about future opportunities for community involvement such as this.
(4) The level of interest and concern has been raised both in the immediate area and in other parts of the state who have heard about the program.
(5) The dialogue encounters provided an important opportunity for individuals with deep concerns to speak personally with top level officials in the judicial and correctional systems. Many issues were presented and some were clarified.

Long-term Impact

(1) As one participant wrote, "Maybe the seeds of new dialogues, more involvement and some desirable change in our whole society are sown in meetings such as these."
(2) A method of producing programs such as these is possibly being perfected by each effort made in this direction--the community and governmental agencies cooperating in new patterns to make for a more equitable and just society.
(3) There are unmeasurable personal benefits carried away by many participants, young and old. Faces, handshakes, words of understanding and encouragement, people who were willing to listen--it is impossible to describe the web of hope, new vision, and commitment that these elements generated in the hearts and minds of people influenced by this program.

DIALOGUE

16. Briefly describe the dialogue which took place between and among the scholars in the humanities, any other resource individuals, and the audience during each project activity. Please also indicate several specific examples of interchange between the audience and scholars in the humanities.

(Because of the expanse covered by the humanists and audience reactors, the reader is referred to the Appendix of this report to examine in greater detail quotations taken from each of the speaker's remarks and audience replies or reactions to speakers' comments.)

What themes surfaced in these dialogues?

Strong negative and positive reactions to Chris Bayley's ideas about pre-determined sentencing and punishment as the primary purpose for the criminal justice system. Evidence of expanding respect by many for the mini-prison concept, both as an idea which expands respect for offenders as persons and as a practice which segregates first-time, non-violent offenders from those who have more severe, repeating problems. An increased sensitivity regarding the victims of crime and what society is, or isn't, doing in their behalf.

Distress over recognition that prisons are founded and operate on conflicting motives--to punish and/or rehabilitate--as pointed out by Dr. Paul Menzel. Conflict and challenge over whether or not punishment should fit the crime or the criminal. Disagreement over whether or not rehabilitation should be voluntary or built into the criminal justice system.

Session Two generated the following themes. Chappell's concern for recognition of victims of crime and compensation to victims by the offenders. Several audience participants noted that the present Crime Compensation Act in Washington State (considered to be one of the best in the country), was really not very satisfactory and they felt it was full of loopholes. Arguments pro and con over whether or not there were such things as victimless crimes as suggested by Dr. Junker, and how they should be treated. Strong audience and speaker support for community involvement in crime prevention and treatment but much frustration regarding how this can best be done.

Session Three saw several new topic themes evolve. A recognition that it is a sense of community that makes or breaks the social fabric, and all of us are involved in keeping it whole or tearing it by abuse or neglect. High level concern for the family's existence and early parent training in the schools. A demand for better systems of correction--smaller offender populations, in-prison drug treatment programs, expanded work programs, intensive probation supervision via reduced case loads, victim and offender confrontation and consequent compensation that humanizes each toward the other.

Strong pros and cons arose regarding B.J. Rhay's rationale, position and management statements about Walla Walla, as well as appreciation for his historical presentation describing how Washington State prisons have come to be what they are. A deep concern for the importance of individual responsibility for crime prevention and correction--a respect for the fact that caring behavior comes out of individuals, not out of society in general.

DIALOGUE

16. (Continued)

Session Four reiterated some of the previous themes. Education in parenting is a must said speakers and audience! Edna Goodrich urged us to get out of the crisis reaction response mode and into planning more effectively to cope with future probems, ahead of time. (Edna Goodrich was most appreciated by a large majority of the audience.) Increased concern and desire for morecommunication about how individuals in the community can relate to correctional and crime prevention programs. And finally, broad based pleas that dialogues such as these continue.

Following are some samples of speaker and audience interactions.

John Spellman: "The criminals are our children--human beings. And most of them are going to come back to us."

Audience participant: "We have a social responsibility to correct childhood environments that breed criminal activity."

"How do you rehabilitate someone who has never been 'habilitated' in the first place? (In other words, we should go back to infancy and the homes and prevent the criminal from becoming one in the first place.)"

Chris Bayley: What are we doing in our prisons? "We are in fact punishing. We must make criminal behavior certain of punishment."

Participant: "Certainty of punishment is not a deterrent and therefore not required or needed."

Dr. Lynne Iglitzin: "Failure when a crime occurs, is two-sided. We need to rebuild the sense of community that broke when a crime was committed."

Participant: "A community can only be as good as its citizens will take action--or responsibility--for."

Dr. John Junker: "The broader the range of economic opportunity and wealth, the more crime."

Participant: "Until there is equal income no problem will be solved. Civil war is fast approaching. This meeting accomplished nothing because it is always the moneyed and powerful who do the talking instead of our poor, the insane and helpless and "criminal." As long as there is private wealth there can be no public good."

DIALOGUE

17. List a few samples of specific comments by the audience, scholars in the humanities and other resource people regarding the actual program content.

Harold Bradley (Director, Adult Corrections, State of Washington)

"We should have more dialogues like these across the state."

Tracy Owen (King County Councilman)

"This program is long overdue--we should do it every or every other year."

Participant: "Good speakers. Good programs. Lots of diverse ideas."

More participants:

"It was all great--congratulations."

"In the discussion the Firlands residents add a great deal to this program."

"It is interesting to note how defensive those involved in the criminal system are of their own turf."

"The speakers were disappointing and I would have liked to see some law enforcement personnel--police, probation officers, etc."

"I feel that group discussion tonight was shocking. I really never planned to get involved with other people's past emotions concerning other criminals. I hope the group monitor keeps the lid on some of the past emotional backgrounds."

"This seminar was a very good thing for me because I am incarcerated and I think this taught me one hell of a lot."

"Extraordinary - I'm so pleased - impressed - moved --"

"I think this whole thing was great! No one was trying to sell anything. Thanks."

"I was very impressed with the program. Too bad I didn't know about all four sessions. I would support very strongly a seminar such as this again."

"These dialogues are needed elsewhere. Lots of ideas and earnest insights were kicked around by educators, public officials, citizens and those from Firlands. The productivity of these four evenings can only be measured by the follow through they produce in terms of acceptance of future "mini-prisons," public awareness and the help these dialogues provide for other states' attempts to upgrade and effectively deal with criminals and corrections. Good luck."

Dr. LeRoy Annis (Professor of English, University of Puget Sound)

"I think that personal supportive actions are best. I still think that love, concern, is what has been so often lacking at all levels of our social intercourse. I, too, distrust most professionals and most experts. But at least they do something in the field. If they have been done badly it is because we citizens have not done better. The key question, of course, is this: How many of us follow through on something like this?"

EVALUATION

18. List several samples of specific comments by the audience, scholars in the humanities and other resource people regarding evaluation of the project itself.

Audience comments

"I liked the way Ms. Goodrich came across. This has been very exciting. I'm glad I came."

"I have met some very interesting people at these seminars and I enjoyed having the opportunity to come. I hope to see these types of get-togethers in the future, not only on crime, but community interest in economics, etc."

"The last act was magnificent! elegant, and thoroughly enjoyable but I didn't find much pointing to the problem of improving the criminal justice system or society."

"My gravest thought which reoccurred throughout the various discussions is the lack of citizens and the density of professionals. We need more of this. This need to touch more people, but we need to make it available--advertise it, bulletins everywhere, media--someone failed. I never heard any publicity--only by word of mouth. . ."

"I feel that it is too bad more of our citizens could not hear what she (Ms. Goodrich) has to offer as the problem and some of the answers."

"Mr. Annis, although sincere, is not in touch with reality with respect to crime. . ."

"Owen talked of being lenient with criminals but never came up to saying that he wanted to be lenient--afraid to commit himself?"

"Discussion group No. 6 is not concerned with victims and feel they are emotional--how strange that we should be."

"I felt Dr. Junker was open and took risks sharing his opinions with us. I feel he made some interesting statements--ones we should consider. His comments were the most sane and responsible presented so far. The discussions are too negative; that is, I want more constructive type of ideas presented. I am tired of hearing so much bitching."

"Hearing opposing opinions regarding certainty of punishment concept (Bayley's and Menzel's) helped clarify my own position."

"I feel awareness is the name of the game and through the evening I have successfully learned a great deal about the community in which I live. Thanks for the experience."

"I believe Room 3 was infiltrated with the ultra-liberal brainwashing task force! What the hell happens to the victim, or isn't that important?"

"Good dialogue and method of allowing and developing same."

EVALUATION (Continued)

18.

Speakers' Comments

"We can't punish the offense, only the offender, a mistake Bayley makes in his thinking." (Paul Menzel)

"It's hard to find the main street any more--our communities' centers are lacking." (Edna Goodrich)

"Rehabilitation treatment vs punishment. Our rules and regulations are in conflict. Government apparatus is a system of social control. The correctional apparatus is aimed precisely at social control. Judge Horowitz judged in terms of social control, not punishment or rehabilitation." (Harold Bradley)

"What can the citizen do? Activate one's personal value system. Social policy comes from citizens and elected representatives. The evaluator in the system puts value into the system. Each must put the essential social values into the system." (Harold Bradley)

"There are 160 parolees and probationers in North King County and the society here is not even aware they're out there needing community involvement to phase out their status as offenders." (Kerry Corr)

"In a society that tolerates enormous differences in material possessions, and enormous gaps between what we say and what we do, I question whether the citizenry is capable of having much impact on crime prevention and treatment." (LeRoy Annis)

EVALUATION (Continued)

19. Indicate the original project goals and whether and how well the completed project met those goals.

1) To educate citizens about the community's role in the historical development of, as well as the current operation of, the state correctional system.

2) To help citizens better understand a community's responsibility in crime prevention and control.

3) To help citizens better understand what role the community might play in correctional institutions.

4) To help citizens better understand the community's role in public policy decision-making as it effects corrections (ends and means and/or processes and outcomes.)

We feel that the responses of those who participated (noted in other portions of this evaluation), best show how well we succeeded in achieving our objectives. Basically we wanted to increase people's understanding and explore people's attitudes regarding the issues of public policy. That happened for most participants. Changing attitudes over such a short time span is much more difficult.

As evidence that the topics proposed were in fact covered, the reader is invited to consult the Appendix to see 1) summary quotations taken from the major presentors at each of the dialogue sessions.

In addition, in the Appendix will be found 2) copies of the dialogue session summaries as provided each week of the project and as taken from the audience participants' "zeitgeist" response cards (see sample in the appendix).

A third method of gathering and reporting data for this project was in the form of 3)"An Opinion Poll for Dialogue Participants." This questionnaire was given at the beginning of the first session, to new attendees at the second session, and to all participants who attended the final closing dialogue.

The results of the Opinion Poll are reported in the accompanying pages of this report. The responses reported in percent speak for themselves. A pre- and post-test comparison of the 39 items shows generally a positive shift toward greater concern regarding the issues discussed in these dialogues, more empathy and increased sensitivity for the human beings involved--the victims, the offenders and the citizens at large.

It is not seen as appropriate to consider the percentage shifts as statistically significant due to the lack of controls regarding the composition of the populations tested. One hundred and thirty-four people took the pre-test and seventy-four returned the posttest. Twenty-seven people indicated they were present to take both the pre- and posttests.

A DIALOGUE: CRIME, CORRECTIONS, AND THE COMMUNITY

An Opinion Poll for Dialogue Participants

RESPONSE PERCENTAGES -- PRE-TEST N=134

INTRODUCTION

We hope every participant will complete this opinion poll. The citizens of this community and sponsoring organizations are very interested in how you feel about the important issues presented here. Remember, there are no right or wrong answers and YOUR OPINION IS IMPORTANT.

DIRECTIONS

* Do not write your name. This questionnaire is to be anonymous.
* Place your marks directly on this form. Circle only one response per item.
* You are to select the response that best describes how you feel about each item.

KEY FOR RESPONSES

Strongly Agree (SA); Agree (A); Disagree (D); Strongly Disagree (SD); Undecided (?)

IN PERCENT

	SA	A	D	SD	?
1. Crime will be reduced when we meet more equitably the basic human needs of all our citizens.	46	41	6	1	5
2. Crime will be reduced when we require replacement or repayment for stolen goods or for damages that can be restored.	22	42	21	4	10
3. Crime will be reduced when we reinstate the death penalty.	16	19	15	40	10
4. Crime will be reduced or eliminated if or when we remove or isolate the criminal from society--that is, lock him/her up.	12	15	31	35	7
5. Society, generally, is the victim of crime.	21	58	13	2	6
6. Society, generally, is the cause of crime.	16	49	19	10	6
7. Individuals are the primary victims of crime.	19	49	17	3	12
8. Individuals are the primary cause of crime.	13	38	34	4	10
9. Criminals and criminal acts should be dealt with more visibly in order to make the crime and its punishment a greater deterrent to others.	19	31	29	7	13
10. Criminals and criminal acts should be dealt with more impartially and with greater certainty of penalty.	18	40	21	8	13
11. The local community should not have to be involved with prisons and criminal reform; that is a governmental responsibility.	4	4	31	57	4
12. The local community is involved, whether we like it or not, with prisons and rehabilitation or corrections.	37	54	1	4	3
13. The local community is the primary force that can change criminals and prevent crime.	26	46	13	2	13
14. Community-based mini-prisons are a real threat to all decent, law-abiding citizens.	4	5	27	60	4
15. Community-based mini-prisons are a major breakthrough in the rehabilitation of criminal offenders.	35	30	10	5	19
16. Community-based prisons have little effect on the immediate surrounding community.	6	34	34	7	19
17. Community-based prisons should only be for minor, non-violent first offenders.	19	40	21	6	14
18. Community-based prisons should be under more direct control of the communities in which they are located.	9	39	25	3	23

CONTINUE ON OTHER SIDE

PRE-TEST Response Percentages - continued

	SA	A	D	SD	?
19. Recidivism rates (the rate at which offenders return to prison), will drop if we have more volunteer citizens helping inside prisons as well as outside with ex-offender programs.	23	50	6	2	18
20. Work and study release plans are two valuable ways local citizens help offenders regain a respectable place in society.	29	57	4	0	9
21. Attempting to rehabilitate criminals is a waste of time.	2	6	37	55	5
22. Crime is inevitable considering the social, political, and economic structures in our society.	19	55	11	5	9
23. The present American judicial system is basically a sound and just system.	3	14	64	13	6
24. All criminal acts of a similar or identical nature should have equal consequences regardless of the varying circumstances, the sex, ethnic, or economic status of the offender.	17	24	28	19	13
25. The primary purpose of prisons is to punish criminals.	12	36	26	16	10
26. The primary purpose of prisons is to rehabilitate criminals.	12	28	37	14	9
27. Imprisonment is the best way to treat <u>all</u> criminals.	3	3	41	47	4
28. Crime on television is a major factor influencing the rising crime rate.	18	36	23	5	18
29. Criminals often "de-humanize" their victims.	22	53	9	5	11
30. Citizens often "de-humanize" people convicted of crimes.	27	61	6	2	4
31. Where the criminal is unable to, society should be prepared to reimburse or replace, wherever possible, the losses suffered by victims of criminal acts.	17	41	17	3	22
32. An armed citizenry makes a far safer society than where guns are banned or controlled.	12	5	29	41	13
33. Closed societies, with limited freedom, are freer of crime but at the price of personal freedom.	19	46	13	6	16
34. More volunteer or paid community protection agencies would reduce crime in our communities.	3	43	24	6	24
35. The present correctional system (prisons, parole and probation) is doing a good job controlling and deterring crime.	0	9	46	34	11
36. The present correctional system cannot rehabilitate offenders without community help and involvement in treatment.	26	56	5	2	11
37. The present correctional system is in an impossible situation with the present "soft on criminals" atmosphere.,	14	17	22	19	27
38. The rate at which increasing human interaction is occurring throughout the world has produced moral and value confusion resulting in more acts considered criminal in many countries.	7	34	14	1	43

39. On a five point scale, how do you rate the seriousness of the following types of crime?

	Very serious				Not serious
<u>Street crime</u> (robbery, assault, rape, arson, etc.)	79	10	4	2	
<u>White collar crime</u> (embezzlement, forgeries, tax evasion, etc.)	38	27	20	6	4
<u>Bureaucratic crime</u> (dishonesty, bribery, abuse of power, failure to uphold or enforce the law, etc.)	57	21	11	3	3

(5% (6 persons) did not answer question No. 39)

LWH/2-15-77

A DIALOGUE: CRIME, CORRECTIONS, AND THE COMMUNITY

An Opinion Poll for Dialogue Participants

RESPONSE PERCENTAGES -- POST-TEST N=74

INTRODUCTION

We hope every participant will complete this opinion poll. The citizens of this community and sponsoring organizations are very interested in how you feel about the important issues presented here. Remember, there are no right or wrong answers and YOUR OPINION IS IMPORTANT.

DIRECTIONS

* Do not write your name. This questionnaire is to be anonymous.
* Place your marks directly on this form. Circle only one response per item.
* You are to select the response that best describes how you feel about each item.

KEY FOR RESPONSES

Strongly Agree (SA); Agree (A); Disagree (D); Strongly Disagree (SD); Undecided (?)

IN PERCENT

	SA	A	D	SD	?
1. Crime will be reduced when we meet more equitably the basic human needs of all our citizens.	58	31	7	1	3
2. Crime will be reduced when we require replacement or repayment for stolen goods or for damages that can be restored.	12	44	26	7	11
3. Crime will be reduced when we reinstate the death penalty.	7	14	26	46	7
4. Crime will be reduced or eliminated if or when we remove or isolate the criminal from society--that is, lock him/her up.	3	10	40	43	4
5. Society, generally, is the victim of crime.	14	58	14	7	7
6. Society, generally, is the cause of crime.	21	56	8	1	13
7. Individuals are the primary victims of crime.	11	54	30	1	4
8. Individuals are the primary cause of crime.	5	51	28	5	9
9. Criminals and criminal acts should be dealt with more visibly in order to make the crime and its punishment a greater deterrent to others.	15	24	31	12	18
10. Criminals and criminal acts should be dealt with more impartially and with greater certainty of penalty.	14	31	29	19	7
11. The local community should not have to be involved with prisons and criminal reform; that is a governmental responsibility.	3	3	27	67	
12. The local community is involved, whether we like it or not, with prisons and rehabilitation or corrections.	38	53	5	1	1
13. The local community is the primary force that can change criminals and prevent crime.	29	49	10	4	8
14. Community-based mini-prisons are a real threat to all decent, law-abiding citizens.	1	1	15	82	
15. Community-based mini-prisons are a major breakthrough in the rehabilitation of criminal offenders.	47	36	7		11
16. Community-based prisons have little effect on the immediate surrounding community.	8	38	37	10	7
17. Community-based prisons should only be for minor, non-violent first offenders.	22	30	27	10	11
18. Community-based prisons should be under more direct control of the communities in which they are located.	12	45	19		23

CONTINUE ON OTHER SIDE

POST-TEST Response Percentages - continued

	SA	A	D	SD	?
19. Recidivism rates (the rate at which offenders return to prison), will drop if we have more volunteer citizens helping inside prisons as well as outside with ex-offender programs.	35	49	3		14
20. Work and study release plans are two valuable ways local citizens help offenders regain a respectable place in society.	41	51	4		4
21. Attempting to rehabilitate criminals is a waste of time.	1	5	27	63	3
22. Crime is inevitable considering the social, political, and economic structures in our society.	22	59	8	3	8
23. The present American judicial system is basically a sound and just system.	3	25	36	23	14
24. All criminal acts of a similar or identical nature should have equal consequences regardless of the varying circumstances, the sex, ethnic, or economic status of the offender.	10	22	38	19	11
25. The primary purpose of prisons is to punish criminals.	8	29	30	27	5
26. The primary purpose of prisons is to rehabilitate criminals.	15	40	29	11	4
27. Imprisonment is the best way to treat <u>all</u> criminals.	1		34	60	4
28. Crime on television is a major factor influencing the rising crime rate.	26	36	19	4	15
29. Criminals often "de-humanize" their victims.	21	47	15	7	11
30. Citizens often "de-humanize" people convicted of crimes.	34	51	7		8
31. Where the criminal is unable to, society should be prepared to reimburse or replace, wherever possible, the losses suffered by victims of criminal acts.	10	49	19	1	21
32. An armed citizenry makes a far safer society than where guns are banned or controlled.	3	15	35	42	6
33. Closed societies, with limited freedom, are freer of crime but at the price of personal freedom.	16	52	14	7	11
34. More volunteer or paid community protection agencies would reduce crime in our communities.	5	44	29	7	15
35. The present correctional system (prisons, parole and probation) is doing a good job controlling and deterring crime.	1	5	49	33	12
36. The present correctional system cannot rehabilitate offenders without community help and involvement in treatment.	33	53	5	4	4
37. The present correctional system is in an impossible situation with the present "soft on criminals" atmosphere.,	5	22	37	25	11
38. The rate at which increasing human interaction is occurring throughout the world has produced moral and value confusion resulting in more acts considered criminal in many countries.	8	44	17	2	29

39. On a five point scale, how do you rate the seriousness of the following types of crime?	Very serious				Not seriou
<u>Street crime</u> (robbery, assault, rape, arson, etc.)	79	18	1	1	
<u>White collar crime</u> (embezzlement, forgeries, tax evasion, etc.)	54	18	24	4	
<u>Bureaucratic crime</u> (dishonesty, bribery, abuse of power, failure to uphold or enforce the law, etc.)	64	18	10	7	1

EVALUATION (Continued)

19.

Examining the overall makeup of the audience for the four sessions (See Section 7 e.) it can be seen we had slightly more men than women in attendance, a little over ten percent non-white participation, about thirty-five percent of the audience made up of professional-educator-business type people, thirteen percent correctional and government employees, eleven percent students, and thirteen percent corrections residents or spouses/relatives of same.

The program content and process followed the proposal quite closely. A late start the first evening distressed a few people but it was unavoidable in that the chairperson for the session was the one who arrived late. That both cognitive and affective involvement occurred at these dialogues is well supported by the recorded words of the guests and the audience. These sessions were not light or superficial--they came often from the heart and gut.

The audience size met our target number of between 100 and 200 each evening. The smallest audience was 110 and the largest 186. Two of our sessions occurred on nights of very rainy weather.

One evaluation goal not met was the intention to have a competent observer reporter who would provide a separate, unedited evaluation of the overall project. The person first selected attended the first night and never returned. A substitute who came the second evening was not able to come again. A third person attended the third session but also was not able to come the last evening of the series. We hope to do better in this category next time.

Accompanying this report are audio tapes covering the dialogue series. The video tape shown the first evening, based on conversations held with men at Monroe Reformatory, is also available for review. Photographs were taken and displayed at the sessions; some are to be found in this report. A newspaper clippings file was kept as well. It was very unfortunate that the major papers in Seattle failed to cover these sessions.

In an effort to disseminate the information and experiences shared through the four dialogue sessions, copies of this report will be sent to some seventy of the last evening's participants who left their names and addresses. In addition, another 200 copies are being sent to correctional centers, schools teaching criminology and penology, and to prominent government and community leaders.

EVALUATION (Continued)

20. What should have been done differently in this project and why?

Brochures advertising the project went out later than had been projected. Much of this delay was due to a rush of things that had to be done after receiving the grant monies. Advertising in the large metropolitan papers was adequate but neither the Times nor the Post-Intelligencer gave any space to what happened at the sessions. More time could have gone into pressuring them to become more involved. Given these two difficulties, the crowds were still large; they averaged 143 per night.

In general, our speakers did a good job of doing what we asked them to do. However, there were a few cases where we should have researched a little better the ability of some of our speakers to present themselves to a general audience. I'm afraid we fell into the temptation of asking an academic humanist to speak because he or she was an academic humanist and not because they would be a good respondent or a good speaker. We also asked a few politicians to speak because of their position rather than the expected quality of their contribution, and the program suffered a little as a result.

However, given that it is impossible to accurately anticipate the performance of every speaker and respondent, we met with very few disappointments, and many good ideas and stimulating presentations.

There are mixed feelings about the drama, music and video presentations. They were well done (except for technical problems with the audio-visual), but only moderately effective. They might have been more effective if they had been given a different time slot, for instance at the beginning of the program, rather than just before the break. As it was, we sensed that the audience was restless and unable to give the appropriate attention required for the desired emotional impact. Also, the audience was too small or the auditorium too large for the personal experience we were hoping for. The bulk of the audience remained seated and attentive and did appreciate these presentations, however.

A few facilitators were weak and intimidated by the respondent or a member of the group who chose to dominate the discussion. The power plays of group discussion are unpredictable and can be challenging to the most skillful group leader.

It seems like we put a lot of time, money, and effort into publicity. and yet it wasn't quite enough. I got a lot of comments from people who wished they had heard about our program sooner. Perhaps we should have (as WCH suggested), hired a separate person just for publicity management or coordinated our responsibilities a little differently so that key program development and publicity management tasks didn't occur at the same time causing one to be sacrificed for the other.

Excess optimism and enthusiasm probably caused us to pick an auditorium larger than we needed; it was unfortunate also, that we were required to vacate at a specified time that on occasion probably cut off some of the best thoughts or deepest concerns that sought expression.

EVALUATION (Continued)

21. What helpful criticism of the WCH do you have to make, or what changes would you suggest?

The WCH did a great job relating to this project. They were most helpful on all occasions. To our knowledge, only one Commissioner, Paul Menzel, attended the sessions or indicated any over excitement in what was happening. Staff showed an interest and sent one of its members to the first meeting.

The "Seattle Project" was most helpful in identifying resources and notifying agencies of the events. We want to thank the staff there, Pearl McEleryn and Antonetti Wells.

22. What suggestions and helpful guidance would you offer to a project just starting out?

All project directors and staff should attend the introductory sessions sponsored by the WCH before beginning their projects. When working on a WCH grant there are many potentially complicating aspects that can be alleviated quickly by attending one of these sessions.

We would also suggest that all directors consider hiring a public relations person to help with advertising. Fiscal agents are required, and we think this position is equally important.

Directors and staff should also be aware of the time commitment involved with putting together a WCH program. Though part-time for most, it's a demanding part-time job and the more qualified people (i.e., evaluators, public relations people, etc.) you have lined up the easier it becomes.

23. If you could choose the WCH theme for the next program year, what would it be?

I am currently exploring a follow-up project to take place next year in which the WCH would join together with a public policy-making body (DSHS) to sponsor discussions around the new mini-prisons to be constructed in our state. This would all happen while the policy is being decided and could have far reaching implications.

24. Please give a brief subjective evaluation of the quality of the project presented, and of the whole project/grant experience.

I generally feel bolstered by the project. Sometimes, while deeply involved in project management, the director can lost sight of the potential impact of the program. The impact of this event has been shown by the participants and by the interest in follow-up. People were moved emotionally and stimulated intellectually.

The people who worked on the project brought many talents and ideas to it and these were most appreciated. The support of the WCH staff was outstanding and without flaw. The community of Shoreline responded from the beginning of the planning stages in a most cooperative way. The people of Firland Correctional Center made a lasting impression on me and made my participation enjoyable and most rewarding. I thank all of you and most of all, Terri Bull, the Project

24.

Coordinator, for her ideas, time and untiring energy.

I feel the WCH's attempts to involve humanists in public policy decisions has been valiant and I have learned a lot by participation with them in their efforts. If another opportunity comes along to work with the WCH again, I would be most excited about the possibilities for growth and decision it would create for me as well as all those who would choose to participate.

This project has carried tremendous generative potential. The encounters that occurred between the wide variety of people present were vital, warm and caring by and large, but also distressed and impatient. Something has got to start happening, and soon, was the general mood of the people. Human beings have got to be more humane--if they want to prevent crime and if they want to help in the corrections process.

Please take the time, dear reader, to experience the the thoughts expressed in the Appendix. Dr. LeRoy Annis' closing summary is profound and moving. And the words expressed by the hundreds of participants deserve further reflection.

A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX 1 - Sample of participant's RESPONSE CARD.

APPENDIX 2 - Sample of Opinion Poll Questionnaire administered before the first dialogue session and again after the final session.

APPENDIX 3 - Quotations from speakers.

APPENDIX 4 - Summaries of audience responses to each of the four dialogue sessions.

APPENDIX 5 - Concluding remarks by Dr. LeRoy Annis

APPENDIX 6 - Discussion group comments.

APPENDIX 7 - Letter of appreciation.

APPENDIX 1

Dear Participant: We want your thoughts and feelings about this program. Please write briefly what you think was the best idea (most valuable, useful, sensible or worthwhile) that came out of this meeting. It may be your own idea, a speaker's thought, an audience response, or a combination of ideas coming together. A summary of the ideas turned in this evening will be given out at the next session in this series. 2

NO NAMES PLEASE. Your reply is anonymous.

"facilitator to bring victim and victimizer together" by Annis

sensitize the offender to personal rights and just seeing his act as a violation against a person's right and his ~~Statement that they aren't human~~ sensitize society to treat offenders w/ humaness - ~~on~~ as individuals + w/ dignity so he can learn

(For additional space, use back of card)

SEX	AGE	OCCUPATION		ETHNIC GROUP
✓ Female	___ Under 18	___ Student	___ Educator	___ Asian American
___ Male	✓ 18-25	___ Homemaker	___ Corrections Resident	___ Black
	✓ 26-35	___ Business	___ Corrections Employee	✓ Caucasian
	___ 36-65	___ Labor	___ Other Gov't. Employee	___ Chicano
	___ Over 65	___ Professional	___ Other	___ Native American
ATTENDANCE		✓ Spouse or Relative of Corrections Resident		___ Other
___ No. of sessions you have attended				

APPENDIX 2

A DIALOGUE: CRIME, CORRECTIONS, AND THE COMMUNITY

An Opinion Poll for Dialogue Participants

INTRODUCTION

We hope every participant will complete this opinion poll. The citizens of this community and sponsoring organizations are very interested in how you feel about the important issues presented here. Remember, there are no right or wrong answers and YOUR OPINION IS IMPORTANT.

DIRECTIONS

* Do not write your name. This questionnaire is to be anonymous.
* Place your marks directly on this form. Circle only one response per item.
* You are to select the response that best describes how you feel about each item.

KEY FOR RESPONSES

Strongly Agree (SA); Agree (A); Disagree (D); Strongly Disagree (SD); Undecided (?)

1. Crime will be reduced when we meet more equitably the basic human needs of all our citizens.	SA	A	D	SD	?
2. Crime will be reduced when we require replacement or repayment for stolen goods or for damages that can be restored.	SA	A	D	SD	?
3. Crime will be reduced when we reinstate the death penalty.	SA	A	D	SD	?
4. Crime will be reduced or eliminated if or when we remove or isolate the criminal from society--that is, lock him/her up.	SA	A	D	SD	?
5. Society, generally, is the victim of crime.	SA	A	D	SD	?
6. Society, generally, is the cause of crime.	SA	A	D	SD	?
7. Individuals are the primary victims of crime.	SA	A	D	SD	?
8. Individuals are the primary cause of crime.	SA	A	D	SD	?
9. Criminals and criminal acts should be dealt with more visibly in order to make the crime and its punishment a greater deterrent to others.	SA	A	D	SD	?
10. Criminals and criminal acts should be dealt with more impartially and with greater certainty of penalty.	SA	A	D	SD	?
11. The local community should not have to be involved with prisons and criminal reform; that is a governmental responsibility.	SA	A	D	SD	?
12. The local community is involved, whether we like it or not, with prisons and rehabilitation or corrections.	SA	A	D	SD	?
13. The local community is the primary force that can change criminals and prevent crime.	SA	A	D	SD	?
14. Community-based mini-prisons are a real threat to all decent, law-abiding citizens.	SA	A	D	SD	?
15. Community-based mini-prisons are a major breakthrough in the rehabilitation of criminal offenders.	SA	A	D	SD	?
16. Community-based prisons have little effect on the immediate surrounding community.	SA	A	D	SD	?
17. Community-based prisons should only be for minor, non-violent first offenders.	SA	A	D	SD	?
18. Community-based prisons should be under more direct control of the communities in which they are located.	SA	A	D	SD	?

CONTINUE ON OTHER SIDE

19. Recidivism rates (the rate at which offenders return to prison), will drop if we have more volunteer citizens helping inside prisons as well as outside with ex-offender programs. SA A D SD ?

20. Work and study release plans are two valuable ways local citizens help offenders regain a respectable place in society. SA A D SD ?

21. Attempting to rehabilitate criminals is a waste of time. SA A D SD ?

22. Crime is inevitable considering the social, political, and economic structures in our society. SA A D SD ?

23. The present American judicial system is basically a sound and just system. SA A D SD ?

24. All criminal acts of a similar or identical nature should have equal consequences regardless of the varying circumstances, the sex, ethnic, or economic status of the offender. SA A D SD ?

25. The primary purpose of prisons is to punish criminals. SA A D SD ?

26. The primary purpose of prisons is to rehabilitate criminals. SA A D SD ?

27. Imprisonment is the best way to treat <u>all</u> criminals. SA A D SD ?

28. Crime on television is a major factor influencing the rising crime rate. SA A D SD ?

29. Criminals often "de-humanize" their victims. SA A D SD ?

30. Citizens often "de-humanize" people convicted of crimes. SA A D SD ?

31. Where the criminal is unable to, society should be prepared to reimburse or replace, wherever possible, the losses suffered by victims of criminal acts. SA A D SD ?

32. An armed citizenry makes a far safer society than where guns are banned or controlled. SA A D SD ?

33. Closed societies, with limited freedom, are freer of crime but at the price of personal freedom. SA A D SD ?

34. More volunteer or paid community protection agencies would reduce crime in our communities. SA A D SD ?

35. The present correctional system (prisons, parole and probation) is doing a good job controlling and deterring crime. SA A D SD ?

36. The present correctional system cannot rehabilitate offenders without community help and involvement in treatment. SA A D SD ?

37. The present correctional system is in an impossible situation with the present "soft on criminals" atmosphere., SA A D SD ?

38. The rate at which increasing human interaction is occurring throughout the world has produced moral and value confusion resulting in more acts considered criminal in many countries. SA A D SD ?

39. On a five point scale, how do you rate the seriousness of the following types of crime?

	Very serious				Not serious
<u>Street crime</u> (robbery, assault, rape, arson, etc.)	5	4	3	2	1
<u>White collar crime</u> (embezzlement, forgeries, tax evasion, etc.)	5	4	3	2	1
<u>Bureaucratic crime</u> (dishonesty, bribery, abuse of power, failure to uphold or enforce the law, etc.)	5	4	3	2	1

LWH/2-15-77

APPENDIX 3

Quotations from Speakers

Quotations from Speakers:

John Spellman (King County Executive)
There are no absolutes in dealing with human beings.

Chris Bayley (King County Prosecuting Attorney)
There is a separation between the governed and the governing.
Punishment is our legal role according to society's laws, for doing wrong, not reforming criminals.
Corrections is the wrong word.
Reformatory is the wrong word. These are dishonest words--they don't describe
Penitentiary is the wrong word. what prisons are or what prisons do.

Minor first offense should not get a severe penalty, but there should be the certainty of penalty.

We experts have failed because we have had an impossible task.
Rehabilitation efforts should be separated from issue of the length of sentence.

The values of society need consonance with those who have to try and make the system work.

Bayley's proposal:
Certainty of sentence within a range; second offence, increased severity.
Nothing should change the sentence except time off for good behavior.
Sentences should be made visible, final, within a discretionary range.
An offender should pay his/her debt; rehabilitation should be a separate next step.
We should not sentence with the intent to rehabilitate.

Paul Menzel (Professor of Philosophy, Pacific Lutheran University)
Corrections concerns itself with several concepts--punishment, retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation, justice.
The intent is that criminals shall not gain a personal profit from their own acts of disobedience.
The concepts of justice and deterrence include elements such as:
Paying a penalty beyond the value of one's theft (repay + penalty);
The rehabilitation approach with some limitations;
Providing opportunities for improvement for the offender but not beyond what the rest of society gets--to help the offender beyond the level society in general receives would not be just.

Sentencing discretion is reasonable. Eighty percent of offenders come from the lowest fifteen percent of our income groups.
We can't punish the offense, only the offender, a mistake Bayley makes in his thinking.
State parole boards can correct for variation in sentences between judges and juries. Prosecutors are less free to judge. Legislators are less able to judge. For example: Rape with harm gets six years; rape without harm gets three years; rape without harm and where there has been previous sexual relations gets three months.
Where there is less sentencing discretion, there is less justice.

Dr. Duncan Chappell (Director, Law & Justice Study Center, Battelle-Seattle Research Center)

The English police system began in the early 19th Century; our system grew from it. Employed police began to remove citizens from the practice of policing themselves. The trend in England is toward centralized control in policing; this is not so true in the United States.

When the police falter, what do we do?

1) Pour in more money, e.g., LEAA millions.
2) Get tough, crack down (a notoriously unsuccessful practice)
3) Activate citizen involvement:
   a) Hire private police
   b) Vigilante formation--posses
   c) Social security neighborhood patrols
   d) Security measures--locks, engraving valuables, etc.
   e) Give help to crime victims (repayment, etc.)
      Fines collected today do not go to help victim but go into the state budget. Washington State is one of 13 states providing compensation to victims--is quite generous.
   f) A national system of crime compensation to victims is coming.
   g) New Zealand has a comprehensive compensation system for all accidents, including criminal acts.

John Junker, J.D. (Professor of Law, University of Washington)

Crime is a social invention; we can uncreate it. Our attitudes toward diversity determine what is crime. The more diverse a culture, the more crime.
The broader the range of economic opportunity and wealth, the more crime.
Taxing the economic system promotes crime.
The form of crime reflects a society.

The U.S. achieved independence by violence; it brought in slave violently.
We have a sky full of nuclear weapons.
We have handguns by the millions.
We are a violent society--the freest place on the blobe.

We have considerable political diversity.
We promote individual freedom.
Crime in the U.S. could have been cut by one-third by tolerating prostitution, vagrancy, drugs, theft, etc.
The crime tariff = what you pay to get illegal things. The price goes up the more we try to suppress it.
Vice and crime go together--by seeking vice we support crime.
Crime against persons and property has gone up 40% the last five years.
The prospects for freedom go up if we tolerate greater diversity.

Dr. Lynne Iglitzin (Undergraduate Studies, University of Washington)

Issues and Changes We Will be Facing

1) Urban life to become more crowded, concentrated and complex--alienated.
2) Population trends report declining birth rates. There will be one-third fewer college students by 1990. What are the implications for crime rates? Who Knows?
3) The post-industrial society--what will it be like? What roles? What doubts as to proper roles?
4) Recidivism - what services are, or ought to be, provided in prisons?
   There will be vastly increased prison and spy systems.
   We have the prison system we have because we don't really care--"Get 'em out of the way!" The average citizen just doesn't give a damn.
5) Too lenient, not lenient enough? Back to the cave man--an eye for an eye?
   Public relations stresses service; control, custody predominate--basically it's a punitive system.
   Prisons are creating people who play the system. The pen is a society in itself.
   The definition of a criminal = he/she is sick or defective. There is little research or data to support this contention.
6) We offer services in the worst possible circumstances--a coercive environment.
7) Prisoners are normal like the rest of us by-in-large; this is a basic assumption. Some need special help like the rest of us.
8) Citizenship is the ideal: a person who is a full participant in the community in which he/she lives. Is the sense of responsibility for my community a dying concept? Or the sense of responsibility for other people?
   The loss of the sense of community equals the sense of alienation.
9) Failure when a crime occurs, is two-sided. We need to rebuild the sense of community that broke when a crime was committed.
   There needs to be somebody caring. People have to be close--each needs someone to stand close to, to reach out and be able to touch another human being. We need physical warmth from one another.

B.J.Rhay (Warden, Walla Walla State Reformatory)

The rational approach to managing penal institutions.

1) Historical moments - 1880's we built reformatory; the banishment concept was prevalent then and Walla Walla was far away from Seattle.
2) 1886 - the custodial concept prevailed. The worst were sent to Walla Walla.
3) Religious needs of men were emphasized--they got freedom out to study the Bible only. A preacher ran the prison.
4) The industrialists were next; prisoners should work and pay their own way. A jute mill was constructed to make grain sacks. A brick kiln and clay pits were begun. A tannery to make harness equipment was started. Industries were paid to run prison and they put dollars into their coffers.
5) The educators were next. The legislators gove over control in 1924--night classes began; inmates were teaching inmates.
6) The social scientists were next. They wanted to know what caused criminality. They gave lots of tests, held interviews, etc., and tried to individualize treatment. The result was Shelton Corrections Center, our monument to the scientific approach.
   All the above influences can still be seen in our system and the American Correctional Association likes us for our approach.
7) Mini-prison concept (Rhay brought the idea back from Free Europe--Netherlands, Denmark and Sweden--societies almost free of violence--one lifer to our 281!

B.J. Rhay (Continued)

Mini-prisons were 100 man institutions (10 man units)
These prisons ranged from secure to non-secure facilities.
Our idea of a mini-prison is like a half-way house. A 150 man secure unit is planned for 1979-1980 on the Walla Walla grounds.
"Tonite there are 1659 men in Walla Walla; two years ago there were 902. The counts are going up everywhere."

8) What should we do now (short range)?
   a) Let's use current facilities, like Northern State Hospital.
   b) Let's use two federal facilities--the radar station at Othello (Saddle Mountain), the juvenile camp at Spruce Canyon (Spokane). and re-open the women's quarters at the State Penitentiary (space for 94).
   c) Build and equip three regional probation and parole centers (Oregon)
   d) By law set up sufficient beds in mental institutions for correctional patients needing this service. Eastern State Mental Hospital has 326 patients now; that count is down from 1700 a few years ago.
9) During the discussion period it was noted that there are two percent Blacks in Washington State and the population of Blacks in Walla Walla is 19-20 percent.

Tracy Owen (King County Councilman)

Kids are like they have always been. They want to grow up, marry and raise their own families.
Some of our problems are: crime by law enforcement agencies; the young ripping off the elderly.
Justice Wright was quoted regarding the purposes of law and order:
   a) Rehabilitation of the offender
   b) Protection of society
   c) Deterring others from committing crime
   d) Punishment (discipline)--this is needed because we aren't born with a conscience.

In Canada, if one is not given a speedy trial (within six months), it is not considered just and a person is set free.
In the future we must give more attention to victims and less to offenders.
This program is long overdue--we should do it every or every other year.

Edna Goodrich (Director Juvenile Services, King County)

We are a nation of crises. After the crisis is upon us we look for a panacea.
We don't become concerned till the crisis is here.
How to accept responsibility is the problem of many offenders.
We adults must set examples for our young people.
We need adult images youth can look up to.
Does our nation really like children? Why force growing up by earlier emancipation?
Larger school districts force a "lost" feeling on many youth.
Junior Highs with dancing and dating syndrome imitate high school behaviors.
Kindergarten graduations with caps and gowns!
We force our kids from padded bras to unwed pregnancies.
we've got our families and communities together.
We publicize the bad but ignore the good in our youth.
We out-talk our kids but listen too little. We answer before the questions get asked.
Problems drove kids to the drug scene. We didn't anticipate their needs. Now, alcohol is the major problem.
We give too few choices.
It's hard to find the main street any more—our communities' centers are lacking.

Edna Goodrich (continued)

The kids are pleading, "Please define our parameters."
Are we beginning to care more for each other?
Don't ignore wrongs, even the first time.
We wait till persons are hurt too badly before we come with help.
There are not bad parents or bad kids, just bad circumstances.
Parenting is the only job we don't train for.
People are not necessarily so bad. . .
If we will make good communities, we'll make good kids.

Harold Bradley (Director, Adult Corrections, State of Washington)

1) Crime is here to stay--it won't go away.
2) If you burn your butt, you sit on your blisters. We're moving into an era of greater personal accountability. A person may not be responsible but we're going to hold them accountable.
3) Rehabilitation treatment vs punishment. Our rules and regulations are in conflict. Government apparatus is a system of social control. The correctional apparatus is aimed precisely at social control. Judge Horowitz judged in terms of social control, not punishment or rehabilitation.
4) Treatment should equal intervention to help persons get skills to manipulate the social system so he/she gets a payoff without being crosswise with the system.
5) What can the citizen do? Activate one's personal value system. Social policy comes from citizens and elected representatives. The evaluator in the system puts value into the system. Each must put the essential social values into the system. Look at a community's prisons to find out those values. Confinement occurs because of deviance. We can't lock 'em all up and we can't let 'em all loose without some system of social control.
6) We should have more dialogues like these across the state.

APPENDIX 4

Summaries of Audience Responses

A DIALOGUE: CRIME, CORRECTIONS AND THE COMMUNITY
First Session Summary

Shorewood High School
Seattle, Washington

February 24, 1977
Evaluator: Dr. Leonard W. Holden

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Cards Returned: 111
Percent Returned: 74%

RESPONSE CARDS

Adult Attendance: 150
Child Care: 1

OCCUPATION*

	M	F	?	Total
Corrections Resident	10	0		10
Student	8	8		16
Homemaker	0	18		18
Business	6	11		17
Labor	5	0		5
Professional	13	9		22
Educator	5	3		8
Corrections Employee	6	5		11
Other Government Employee	8	4		12
Spouse/Relative of Corrections Resident	0	2		2
Other	5	6		11
	66	66	8	132

ETHNIC GROUP

	M	F	Total
Asian American		1	1
Black	1		1
Caucasian	45	35	80
Chicano	1		1
Native American	6	4	10
Other	1	1	2
?	9	7	16
	63	48	111

AGE AND SEX*

	M	F	TOTAL
under 18	3	2	5
18-25	19	8	27
26-35	11	16	27
36-65	25	16	41
over 65		2	2
	58	44	102

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The first of the four dialogues was held February 17th, 7:30 p.m. in the Shorewood High School. One hundred and fifty (150) people were in attendance to hear presentations by King County Executive John Spellman, Christopher Bayley, King County Prosecuting Attorney, and Dr. Paul Menzel, Assistant Professor of Philosophy, Pacific Lutheran University. Next, a video tape was shown which allowed several residents of the Monroe State Reformatory an opportunity to present their thought about the causes of crime and the effects of incarceration at Monroe. Finally, the major portion of the evening was set aside for the audience to divide into six groups to carry on discussions developed around the speakers' presentations, the video taped material, and ideas generated by group facilitators, invited consultants and the audience participants. The main themes arising from the evening are reported below as summarized from the reactor cards returned by seventy-four percent of those in attendance.

The presentation by Chris Bayley drew the largest single reaction. Some sixteen people referred in their comments to his ideas. Some were favorable; some were not. The comments ran as follows: "I agreed with everything Chris Bayley said, especially that it is very difficult to 'correct' an individual--in fact, do we really have the right?" "Chris Bayley's idea that a prisoner must be inspired into rehabilitation, and not simply go through the motions as a means of legal escape, was quite thought provoking." "Chris Bayley hit the nail on the head as far as I am concerned." "Pre-determined sentencing within a specific range would eliminate much of the injustice which now exists." "Prosecutor Bayley defends plea bargaining and prosecutor discretion, yet he would remove judicial discretion. This is tunnel vision." "I think Mr. Bayley is all wrong. I believe that there is a lot wrong with our prison system. The ones in prison are just like the ones that got drafted--both are part of the uneducated, poorer classes of our society which is a crime just like the minimum wage which keeps people in slavery." "Best idea--reject Bayley's ideas. If probation was really given a chance, it would work. Currently, most of the money goes to institutions, and most of the parolees needing help are out on the street needing jobs and supervision. Probation people are wildly overloaded and underpaid." "We don't have the right to "correct" or "rehabilitate" people who have committed a crime." There are no simple answers such as Mr. Bayley's. We must analyze the problem to see where we can do most good. Maybe do away with discrepancies such as having most funds in criminal justice go to institutions while most offenders are on the street. Let's give parole and probation a chance." "Bayley's ideas seemed more reasonable than I had previously thought." "Hearing opposing opinions regarding certainty of punishment concept (Bayley's and Menzel's) helped clarify my own position." "I disagree with Chris Bayley's concept of total punishment only--it does not take into consideration the person or circumstances concerning the crime. I feel that plea bargaining should be discussed during this series both on the fairness to the victim and the defendant. The victim often finds no justice and the defendant is penalized if he will not plea bargain - but chooses to go to trial. He gets a stiffer sentence if found guilty.

*Several people identified with two or more occupations.
**Some refused to state age group

"Although I had already supported Mr. Bayley's proposition re: certainty of punishment, I am even more convinced following his elaboration of the reason for this type of judicial handling of criminal offenses. This system should more equalize the number of people from all economic levels who deserve punishment for illegal acts."

Several cards referred to the mini-prison concept. "I think that the Firland project is really working good. A person can change if he wants to." "The mini-prison explanation made by a volunteer worker--it clarified the concept for me and I was impressed by this concept." "There is definitely not enough separation between the violent offender and the non-violent offender. Many non-violent offenders are turned to violent offenders in the present prisons or 'crime schools'." "We have never tried rehabilitation! We need to be able to use experimental approaches in finding answers for corrections. I sure saw and felt a lot of frustrations tonight." "There is need for people to help those in the slams through personal contact and communications. We have a social responsibility to correct childhood environments that breed criminal activity." "Corrections have never given the public a sign that it is working. Every aspect of corrections has always been negative. Statistics show it, the press publicizes it and people realize it. We begin to feel that it is too late, too expensive and (the correctional process) can't achieve the full support of the public." "There should be a place other than Monroe or Shelton to separate the first time offenders from the hardened criminals. My ex-husband was sent to Monroe. He became educated to the ways up there. Economic background makes a difference to how a person is punished." "A problem: if we can't (shouldn't) rehabilitate while in prison and we don't want the inmates to become more educated in the ways of crime, what are we supposed to do with them 24-hours a day, or more importantly, what will they do with themselves?" "The most valuable idea I feel was projected, was the definite rehabilitation of the offender. Help the people help themselves is a statement I firmly believe in and feel it can be put into some sort of program. After the intense group discussion my outlook on the mini-prison is positive. I feel awareness is the name of the game and through the evening I have successfully learned a great deal about the community in which I live. Thanks for the experience."

Concern for victims of crime was expressed by several persons. "I would like to hear a little about the victims too!" "Equal emphasis should be given the victim as well as the offenders." "No one in Room 3 was at all interested in victims--just liberals for the offenders." "I believe Room 3 was infiltrated with the ultra-liberal brain-washing task force! What the hell happens to the victim, or isn't that important?"

Several respondents picked up on Dr. Menzel's ideas and statement of the problem. "I felt there was some clarification of the problems that need to be looked at. However, a blaring deficit is in not realizing that the system is founded on conflicting motives of rehabilitation vs punishment. This must be recognized."

In addition to the ideas already expressed there was a wide range of observations made on a variety of other related topics. The following are samples of these comments. "The present system does not allow for the stopping of a judge from making an example of a minor offender." "I want to see a change in the parole system. I think prison is for punishment--once out of prison and on probation, then the offender should be given work release assignments in a more real-life atmosphere while under guidance and supervision of parole officers." "The prisoners are going to go back into society so must be rehabilitated and are not receiving what is needed in the present system. How do you rehabilitate someone who has never been 'habilitated' in the first place? (In other words, we should go back to infancy and homes and prevent the criminal from becoming one in first place." "Certainty of punishment is not a deterrent and therefore not required or needed." "Too many liberals." "I became convinced that most persons in my group valued punishment, retribution and deterrence far above individual civil liberties."

Good speakers. Good program. Lots of diverse ideas. Criminals shall not profit from their wrong doings. Prisoners shall not be given better opportunities than those outside who have committed no crime. For the legislator on rape: Who can rape without bodily harm?" "There is a very necessary need for rehabilitation but the society needs to be a major part of it. If we don't accept it, why should they have to go through it?" "There are no absolutes--'certain punishment' merely shifts the burden from the courts to the legislature which will be under the same pressures as the courts and will constantly be changing the definitions and terms of punishment. Pleas bargaining will still exist. Some people will always demand to be treated as individuals, regardless of how much the system tries to discount individual situations." "It was all great--congratulations."

Deterrence plus rehabilitation will reduce crime." "Give the inmate a choice instead of telling him he has to do this or that, and I think it will go a long way toward getting him back on the right track." "It was 10 p.m. before I heard the word, LOVE. The closest to that earlier was when John Spellman said, "Remember, we are speaking of human beings (meaning offenders)." "I thought punishment to suit the crime was a good idea till tonite.

Now I feel we have to suit needs of indivdiuals and consider offenders as individuals." "The points brought up regarding rehabilitation were very negative and I believe not given a fair chance." "Consideration as to incarceration as a deterrent, rehabilitation, retribution or merely as segregation." "Do away with plea bargaining altogether. Do away with the adversary approach--both sides openly give information that assists in determining the truth." Separate punishement from correction." "Incarcerated men need to feel that they are cared about so that their lives can be turned around." "Consistency." "What's the final word? Responsibility is in the home." "Punishment should be equal and fit the crime, not the criminal. At the present time we have a negative correlation between social status and serverity of punishment."

"I feel rehabilitation support processes must at least be available to people in prisons--to be utilized by choice." "The use of well publicized corporal punishment to fit the crime committed would act as a deterrent, e.g., so many lashes with a whip. Nothing which is physically permanently damaging." "I feel there is a need for more work release programs. More community involvement." "Society must find a way to find work for anyone who wishes it." "I have a lot to learn." "Rehabilitation in prisons only can be done if people want to change. You can't change a person unless he wants to change." "Punishing with the aim of deterrence assumes rationality. People who commit crime are usually not balanced and rational and cannot be depended upon to weigh the chances of being punished. Protection is the prinicipal reason for imprisonment and unless we were to execute criminals, rehabilitation is the only answer." "To be able to set up a sentencing plan that would leave a variable as far as the person and the crime. Not just a set time with no way to compensate for different factors." "The TV presentation was poor--the idea was good, but not very comprehensible." "Take down the walls. Provide gardens for the men--a simple garden to tend and to take pride in."

"It may be that our society has adopted a crisis intervention approach for dealing with nearly all the problems that develop in society. In medicine, we deal with people only after they have become sick (crisis). Energy problems, we deal with only when they become acute. We deal with crime only after it occurs. It seems more sensible to adopt a prevention approach to social problems. If we would maintain our health by eating right, etc., we would not get sick as often and would not have so many crises with health. If we would practice conservation of resources, we would have time to generate solutions to energy shortages before they occur. If we would create a just society in which everyone would be able to live decently, we might have less crime. (We can see that the poor tend to be disproportionately represented in prisons, etc.) In short, we create problems in sickness, energy shortages, and crime by not practicing prevention, and waiting until crises develop to epidemic proportions. It's been suggested that we adopt an experimental approach to social reforms, in which we try to predict, systematically, outcomes to our attempts at social reform, instead of just blindly enacting laws. If the Club of Rome can do this (Limits of Growth) with energy problems, we should be able to do this with problems of crime."

"That 'certainty of punishment' can apply only to those convicted, and carries ideas of severity as a deterrent, returning to an earlier unsuccessful approach to corrections. That 'certainty of punishment' still has a a goal the modification of behavior, and better methods are known." "More analysis is needed of the roots of individual situations in relation to the whole. Who is in prison and why? How are unemployment and crime related? Underemployment and working class (third world community) and crime? What is the value in dollars of free labor provided by prisoners?"

"That first of all we (people in the community) must begin by being honest with ourselves. That we do not have the right nor should we try to change our brothers. We are not our brothers' keepers. Each person (adult) must accept the responsibility for him/herself. No matter what conditions any of us were raised under, we can decide to change our lives and can.

A DIALOGUE: CRIME, CORRECTIONS AND THE COMMUNITY

Second Session Summary

Shorewood High School
Seattle, Washington

February 26, 1977
Evaluator: Dr. Leonard W. Holden

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RESPONSE CARDS

Cards Returned:	87
Percent Returned:	79%
Adult Attendance:	110
Child Care:	0

OCCUPATION *

	M	F	Total
Corrections Resident	8	0	8
Student	4	4	8
Homemaker	0	14	14
Business	5	5	10
Labor	1	2	3
Professional	8	12	20
Educator	4	3	7
Corrections Employee	7	4	11
Other Government Employee	5	1	6
Spouse/Relative of Corrections Resident	0	2	2
Other	5	4	9
	47	51	98

ETHNIC GROUP

	M	F	Total
Asian American	0	0	0
Black	0	1	1
Caucasian	28	37	65
Chicano	0	0	0
Native American	2	2	4
Other	8	2	10
No Report			7
	38	42	87

AGE AND SEX **

	M	F	?	Total
Under 18	0	0		0
18-25	13	8		21
26-35	11	15		26
36-65	14	12		26
Over 65	4	1	1	6
No Report		2	6	8
	42	38	7	87

Number Attending First Two Sessions: 48

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The second of the four dialogues was held February 24th, 7:30 p.m., in the Shorewood High School. One hundred and ten people (110) heard presentations by Dr. Duncan Chappell, Director, Law and Justice Study Center, Battelle-Seattle Research Center, and John Junker, J.D., Professor of Law, School of law, University of Washington. Vocal numbers accompanied by guitars were presented by two of the audience participants. Following the general meeting, six groups were formed once again to continue discussions generated by the topics of this and the previous session.

The audience reactor cards returned this week were particularly rich in ideas reported and feelings expressed. Three topics seemed to be prominent and about equal in importance; they were (1) concern for the victims of crime, (2) de-criminalizing victimless crimes, and (3) promoting greater community action and involvment in crime prevention and correction.

CONCERN FOR THE VICTIMS OF CRIME

"One excellent idea was the need for victim compensation to be emphasized." "Consideration for restitution is most important." "Crime victims are slowly becoming more of a concern of the government than always the criminal's rights." "People do not want to hear about victims. They don't want to hear about emotions. They only want to hear offenders. BULL SHIT!" "We need to figure out ways to provide restitution to victims of crime. We need to find alternates to 'warehousing in large institutions'." With regard to compensation to victims: It's a farce when spouses or widows with insurance are not eligible for compensation." "Both speakers were excellent; I think Chappell's ideas of full compensation to victims provides an excellent platform to ponder and work from." "Dr. Chappell impressed me, he realizes there are victims out there. I do feel he is unaware that our State's Victims Compensation Act rarely pays in violent crime cases. We would like to see the state made accountable for judgment error in releases--and since the State is safeguarded from lawsuit by passage of the Act, I feel that the act is a balm to the State's "conscience" but of no value to violent crime victims. People do <u>not</u> want to hear about the victim, so again, we spoke to the offender."

"Chappell suggested good rationale trend regarding victim compensation--offender should participate in compensation payment him/herself." "I believe more victims of violent crimes should be listened to--such as Sharon and her mother, Mrs. Hopkins. They have something to say and should be on T-V and publicized more. More listening to victims of crime--instead of giving, giving, giving to the criminal!" "Dr. Chappell knew his subject except I felt he was unaware that the Crime Compensation Act does not cover all victims and is full of loopholes and the legislature needs to take a long hard look at it and make changes. Discussion group No. 6 is not concerned with victims and feel they are emotional--how strange that we should be. No need for people in the communities to attend (these meetings) who are not officers in correctional institutions. They have only one-sided views.

*Several people identified with two or more occupations.
**Some refused to state age group

DE-CRIMINALIZING VICTIMLESS CRIMES

"Stop wasting resources, courtrooms and time prosecuting victimless crimes." "Professor Junker's thoughts about victimless crime being taken off the books as crime--this should be thoroughly studied." "I thought Junker's analysis of the situation was very good--I agree completely with the idea of focusing on important crimes. Spending money and personnel on things like prostitution and pornography is ridiculous." "There should be more tolerance for crimes that really aren't crimes, such as prostitution, lower class drugs, gambling, etc. These can and should be legalized and taxed for government profit." "Victimless crimes should be regulated but not considered a felony."

"I disagree with the term, victimless crime--this is like saying, "Two wrongs make a right." If the laws on our books are improper, change the law but don't make the society the victim. Example: We had prohibition--it didn't work (so the story goes), but we now have a greater alcohol problem than we ever had with prohibition. A good percentage of our crime problem is the result of the effects of alcohol on some of our citizens. Our country went from a vigilante controlled society to professional (?) law enforcement (police) controlled society. Now people are becoming disillusioned with that--What is next?"

PROMOTING GREATER COMMUNITY ACTION AND INVOLVEMENT IN CRIME PREVENTION AND CORRECTION

"Community involvement gives the offender a chance to make "straight friends" and get involved in society in a positive way." "We need a variety of community contacts like this to minimize conditions that create crime." "Community involvement in trying to find solutions to problems. We are all part of the problem and must be part of the solutions." "The source of many of our problems is that we are all isolated." "The type of crime that is in our society is a direct reflection of the society. The lack of values in the home is catching up with us." "I think we should have more classes like this in other areas of the city."

"The guitarist said: Social concern starts with personal concern." "A community can only be as good as its citizens will take action--or responsibility--for." "Where is the community? More involvement from the community and understanding of the new mini-prisons are very important." "The effectiveness of block watchers sounded like something more people should be involved in. Also, the Juvenile Court Conference Committee (local community youth correction councils) sound really dynamic--very good at curbing kids from becoming permanent criminals because of quick justice and accountability, and visibility and support by adults a youth knows from his own neighborhood."

"Perhaps the victims of crime being consulted before plea bargaining or sentencing, not necessarily to determine what it is to be, but to get input from the person who has been injured." "The important theme is how many who attend these four meetings will follow through, become acquainted with other attenders, and work on these problems." "I see a need for people to become more concernd and learn not to be afraid to get involved. Also, we should begin by teaching our children to have more respect and raising them with more concern to become good people." "Sub-roots, return to family and community caring and involvement could be key to lowering crime rate, by getting at problem earlier, giving positives to replace negatives."

"We should look more closely at the major element in successful "rehabilitation" programs, those that have "worked" have not necessarily more money but have more personal supportive relationships for the offender." "How about having some of the residents of correctional institutions (such as at Firlands) let us know what we, as a community and as individuals, can do right now to better their situation. There are good ideas being discussed, good thoughts, but WHAT CAN WE DO???" "My God! Do we have a long way to go. . .educationally, as far as knowledge is concerned. Crime is a product partially of our capitalistic, materialistic, political society. Even though this (program) has been costly--poorly attended--we must continue."

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND INSIGHTS

(From corrections residents) "Big prisons are bad; Firlands is the way to go." "I really think highly of this program. The discussion groups are the best I think--I have been learning a lot from them so far." "I believe programs should be started to find out why a law breaker did what he did and try to find a way from that in preventing other people going along the same line." "The idea and discussion on how and why young children get into trouble and what parents can do to help." "I think that you should encourage people instead of telling them how bad it is."

A resident in Firlands stated how they had raised his self esteem. This was an interesting group. Many diverse ideas were expressed. There is hope when so many people are interested. The general consensus seems to be that prisons do more harm than good to those locked up. We have to do something better." "Most individuals who get involved in crime lack one of the following: (1) a sense of belonging; (2) a sense of identity; (3) a sense of self-esteem."

"It is interesting to note how defensive those involved in the criminal system are of their own turf." "As Chappell pointed out, it is true that correctional efforts have been taken over by professionals. It is interesting to contemplate the depersonalization that's involved as the victim-criminal relationship becomes less immediate as social workers and professionals intervene."

Most important has been the suggestion that distinction must be made among different types of criminals, so that psychopaths, or retarded, are not treated the same as a determined dyed-in-the-wool malefactor." "The thought of keeping youngsters out of the corrections system when they are younger by working with parents and child in learning better moral values, I believe has strong merit." "I think that if some criminals were not classified as such and handled differently, it might reduce the habitual type of criminal." "We had a discussion about violent and non-violent felons--very strong feeling that the "hard core" criminals make life hell for the younger men who could be rehabilitated. Recommend separate, strong maximum security for "hard core" criminals--yet, even the "hard core" are human beings and we should not dehumanize these people--or any others. Man's inhumanity to man is never ending. (Forget Chris Bayley's ideas.)"

"In our group we discussed the possibilities of good job opportunities for convicts. That's a very good idea I feel. If a man is taught a decent job in the slam, when he is released, he has something to shoot for. (No pun intended) " "There should be laws made to provide paid employment for prisoners and then make them pay their way--like restitution, food, laundry, etc. A job that could prepare them for something when they get out and also they'd be trained to pay their way on outside which some have never learned before, at home, where they should."

"The two residents of Firlands had a lot to say. It ruffles people's feathers to see their life styles and concerns from the eyes of people not sharing these same things. And people react when shoved around and provoked. Hopefully, the total audience will consider and act on the problems and insights to prison solutions after they leave tonight! Attitude adjustment is what is needed, and it begins with the community." "I have found the group sessions very valuable for the revelation of individuals' inner conflicting beliefs and values (people's assumptions about crime and punishment are tossed about)."

"Alienation from family, by family, is one of the greatest punishments a prisoner can experience. Work--worthwhile, renunerative--is one key to genuine rehabilitation in prison." "(Our problem is) Reinforcement of societal discrepancies that predictably cause high crime." "As social heterogeniety increases, crime increases; as homogeniety is approached, crime decreases, so stated Dr. Junker."

"Crime is defined by law." "Crime is a definition of value." "Social and personal gain (economic) is found to be near the origin of most crime. How much "tolerance" of increased personal gain, legally or illegally, shall we allow before we (society) make laws or regulations to curtail it?" "We need to change the definitions of crime and then change the laws to correspond." "I liked Junker's ideas on the correlation between criminal behavior and the expectations of society. His ideas made really good sense."

"We create crime because we have drifted away from the righteousness of God. We have decreased in love, respect, unity, and concern which is conducive to crime. Love wisheth no ill to its neighbor."

"Just a question: Is crime the result of freedom? I have no answer."

"We need to work together with present factors to get a better, fairer balance to reflect more honestly the values of those in society who really care about living the ideals of equality and freedom that are true goals for humanity."

"In the discussion the Firlands residents add a <u>great</u> deal to this program."

"I worked as an administrator at Job Therapy some years ago. It helped men when released. Now PSI is helping change men's attitudes while in prison. T. Wilhite has developed PSI in Hawaii where it was proven as effective. An outright, proven, convicted, murderer should be executed." "The speakers were disappointing and I would have liked to see some law enforcement personnel--police, probation officers, etc." "I feel that group discussion tonight was shocking. I really never planned to get involved with other people's past emotions concerning other criminals. I hope the group monitor keeps the lid on some of the past emotional backgrounds."

"I felt Dr. Junker was open and took risks sharing his opinions with us. I feel he made some interesting statements--ones we should consider. His comments were the most sane and responsible presented so far. The discussions are too negative; that is, I want more constructive type of ideas presented. I am tired of hearing so much bitching."

LWH/kj 2-28-77

Regarding compensating victims of crime, I'm glad to hear Washington State is foremost in the U.S. I hope the perpetrator of the crime is held responsible and pays restitution to the victim in some manner rather than to the state.

A DIALOGUE: CRIME, CORRECTIONS AND THE COMMUNITY
THIRD SESSION SUMMARY

Shorewood High School
Seattle, Washington

March 8, 1977
Evaluator: Dr. Leonard W. Holden

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Cards Returned: 111
Percent Returned: 60%

Adult Attendance: 186
Child Care:

RESPONSE CARDS

OCCUPATION*

	M	F	?	Total
Corrections Resident	16	0		16
Student	11	5	1	17
Homemaker	0	14	1	15
Business	6	5		11
Labor	6	2		8
Professional	10	15		25
Educator	3	4	1	8
Corrections Employee	7	4		11
Other Government Employee	6	3		9
Spouse/Relative of Corrections Resident	0	5		5
Other	6	2	2	10
	71	59	5	135

*multiple responses

ETHNIC GROUP

	M	F	?	Total
Asian American	0	0		0
Black	2	0		2
Caucasian	49	36	1	86
Chicano	2	1		3
Native American	6	2		8
Other	0	2		2
?	65	2	3	10
	64	43	4	111

AGE AND SEX

	M	F	?	TOTAL
under 18	0	2		2
18-25	29	11		40
26-35	14	16		30
36-65	16	13	2	31
over 65	5	1		6
?			2	2
	64	43	4	111

Sessions Attended: 3 34; 2 13; 1 42; ? 22

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The third of the four dialogues was held March 1, 1977, 7:30 p.m., in the Shorewood High School. One hundred and eighty-six (186) people were in attendance to hear presentations by B.J. Rhay, Superintendent, Walla Walla State Penitentiary, and Dr. Lynne Iglitzin, Professor in Undergraduate Studies, University of Washington. Dramatic presentations were made by several residents from the Firlands Correctional Center. In addition, a brief question and answer period was allowed for members of the audience to ask questions of the two main speakers. Again, participants divided into six discussion groups to continue the dialogues based upon the evening's presentations.

The pattern of ideas and concerns generated by this evening's program divides into about five major categories: 1)Sense of Community; 2)The Role of the Family; 3)Better Systems for Correction; 4) Redefining the Problems; and 5) The Individual Human Being.

SENSE OF COMMUNITY

Crime is a people thing--people caused and people must help to correct it. As a community we are responsible to our fellow humans to reach out, to touch, to love and to hold high our values however square that might seem. I applaud the concept that we are all citizens of this country and as such should be made aware what responsibilities go along with this right. Since the family unit has broken down in our society, we need to get the community involved and concerned in creating activities and a caring atmosphere. We need to educate the community to this need and its responsibility for supplying it. Without the community (i.e., individuals, business, education, labor, etc.,) contributing to change of offenders, we should not ask them (offenders) to change.

In the concept of citizenship a criminal act, although the responsibility of the criminal, does reflect a failure of the citizenry both on the part of the individual as well as the community. I feel the best idea brought out was the need to have community support of, and people who care about,the men and women in prison when they return to our communities.Community organization should be more united and stronger. The community must become more involved and look to the future rather than always at today.

THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY

Let's require more PET (Parent Effectiveness Training) in our high schools--that's something concrete, a step toward creating understanding and love for kids to prevent unmet needs leading to crime. The problems seem insoluble. We are a violent society. Family strengths are needed. People need to show more caring for kids before they get into the prison systems. Solutions to most problems start with parents' involvement and concern for their children. We need to devote our resources to children, parenting classes, an adequate income maintenance system, vocational education for all, etc. We must do a better job of training parents. We must stop TV violence. I think we have to re-establish communications within the family. We need to establish proper career planning and development at the family level with guidance from the schools. It seems to me we need to slow down the pace of our society so that people will have more time for each other. As the prisoner says, "You've got to have physical warmth among people." When we start running out of resources we'll have to work together as in the past to get things done. We will be more dependent on one another when we run out of "things."

THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY (Cont'd.)

In our group we discussed the problem of the family and juvenile crimes. I was very happy to hear that the families need to be more together and be a part of one another. I feel if the parents realize the excess energy of these kids and give them something to burn off some energy, it would help break up some criminal activities. It came out in our group that the problem lies in the home and society. If we all join hands and pull, we might get an insight as to how to solve the problem of crime and violence. The responsibility for children's behavior cannot be delegated to society; we cannot allow parents to cop out on their children.

BETTER SYSTEMS FOR CORRECTION

Small prisons are the only answer. We need mini-prisons now! There is a very real need for citizen participation--people from the community to be involved--and thus we must have mini-prisons. The European idea of the small correctional facility is excellent but the name, "mini-prison," is god-awful! The success from mini-prison residents should be better publicized by the media instead of always reporting the failures. The idea of overcrowded prisons is a concern and splitting them up into smaller units is the new way to go. Walla Walla with 1659 residents is many times over a practical, manageable population and should be reduced as soon as possible to a realistic level by use of mini-prison, probational centers or other minimum security containments that can offer rehabilitation and training in a meaningful and competent methodology toward returning persons to meaningful social productivity.

I liked the first speaker's idea that the inmate be allowed to choose his own treatment. In view of the large percentage of drug and alcohol-related crimes, there is very little available in the way of treatment , especially inside the institution. I believe there should be a drug treatment program made available inside the pen. My husband is a resident at Walla Walla (protective custody). His life was threatened by another resident while he was in the general population. He wants to be rehabilitated. He is a class "C" felon due to drug addiction. He is ready to clear up his act but nothing is available in P.C. I'm in favor of mini-prisons, but what are we going to do about NOW?

What about work programs contracting work done by prisoners, with private businesses, so that they may earn money pay for their own keep? Where are the opportunities for future self-sufficiency of prisoners (in Walla Walla)? The residents of Firlands have hopeful possibilities. Why can't the union and federal blocks be touched and dealt with, i.e., industry with prisons? How long will the inmate have to pay for his crime? No training within the institution and then returning to the community without any hope only can lead to further recidivism. Halfway houses should be used as a part (only a part) of a reintegration program to the community.

The idea of intensive probation supervison is a concept which possibly should be implemented in a more serious fashion. This, coupled with an effective work release program might be effective in reducing the amount of recidivism. If we are going to make a commitment to rehabilitation, which seems rational, it's going to cost and given the people's objections to taxation, there's going to be a need for an effective education program to help better define priorities.

We need to begin to convert the criminal justice system toward mediation between victim and criminal. The concept of defendant and victim confrontation and negotiation needs further consideration. The concept of victims of crime being compensated by the offender and receiving more consideration in the sentencing of the offender needs to be examined further.

We need to separate the 1) experienced, repeat offender, and 2) violent offenders from 3) young, first offenders--into small, more manageable prisons of 100 or less. This will protect society by trying to defuse the 'schools of crime' we have created, to lessen the vicious escalation of criminal expertise training. We have a double standard of crime and ethics; we accept white collar crime committed by respectable, employed people--we treat them leniently--, but we are tough on other crimes committed by the poor, unemployed, uneducated young people. Our discussion group talked about the criminal justice system as a hindrance rather than a helping element in facilitating citizens to help the criminals. Ex-offenders might be helpful as speakers to youth groups in preventing future acts of crime. Mental patients among prisoners need to be heavily secured not only for the protection of society but for the protection of other prisoners. They themselves need special help.

Washington State Reformatory
at Monroe

REDEFINING THE PROBLEMS

CRIME is a two-sided failure--the individual's and society's. Dr. Iglitzin suggested felons are just the same as those of us outside--there is one big difference--they got caught. Persons who commit crimes are no less normal than persons who do not. Visiting conditions are deplorable at the penitentiary--extremely crowded and noisy. It's a very hard place to maintain a relationship. I think conjugal visits would do a lot towards relieving tension and frustration.

How much physical care, medical and dental, do felons receive? Is it true that all prisoners are physically abused? Under our present system of "plea bargaining" which is virtually forced upon every first offender, how is that to be considered due process or fair trial? With Chris Bayley's pre-set sentences, this would take away the judge's power which would throw all that power over people (criminals, but still people) back to prosecutors who exist only to prosecute. If that's the future of the present criminal justice system, then surely it's criminal but never justice.

B.J.Rhay is a criminal. Supt. Rhay has a quite a reputation as a 'tough' man, but in listening to him and talking with him I didn't have that feeling. I agree with the community corrections "mini-prison theory" and feel it could be a great help in rehabilitating people. Looking realistically at the situation and as a state employee, I realize the kind of money it would take almost completely eliminates this as an option. It is something, however, I would be willing to fight for. I took exception to Dr. Iglitzin's comments with regard to not offering inmates of penal institutions an opportunity to reject "help." I am a former worker at the Monroe Reformatory and I saw countless inmates who loudly rejected the help offered them. Although I realize that the counselors do not adequately counsel and the programs do not adequately "rehabilitate," many residents were helped and many of those who were not helped flatly rejected help in favor of "doing their time." Can you run a prison like an army and just hope the inmates will change? We should develop a program in which we help both the victims and criminals with equal fairness and on the same plane.What does a crime consist of? Where does it start? How does it finish? How can we bring up a child to know himself/herself, and be able to show responsibility?

The name of the game is corrections, NOT punishment. It appears we keep working the wrong problem especially with the approach of the humanists and the ACLU that justify the criminals' attitude by saying they are a victim of our society. We need to get back to working with the very young children and teach responsibility, citizenship, pride in our country, differentiation between right and wrong, and show reward for abiding by the laws, not for breaking them. Combat the "hero" image of the daring rule-breaker in the schools or the youth flaunting the law. We need more space for more prison inmates, and Denmark and the Netherlands are good examples of a way to go. But those countries are composed of basically one ethnic group--same standards, history, similar social backgrounds. Here, we have all backgrounds, all races, all nationalities--a real heterogeneous mess.

THE INDIVIDUAL HUMAN BEING

How can we, as individuals, deal with local problems (such as vandalism), without always abrogating our responsibility and depending on our institutions--courts, prisons, etc., to solve our problems for us? The time is overdue for us to individually take responsibility for what goes on around us. Prisoners need to be treated as subjects not objects. Prisons are treating people like objects instead of the people that they could be. (Fr. Topel) The most important thought that came to me is that all too often, people react as programmed machines instead of human beings. We are all human beings. We have to learn to care for one another--and show, make each person feel he or she is worthwhile as an individual. I think the most important thing is to allow a "criminal" to retain or have personal dignity. To dehumanize them is to lower them to animal level. If we can teach "residents" to have self-respect or self-worth, we have over half the battle won. We should no longer try to remove prisoners as far away as possible where there is even less chance of rehabilitation. There is a need for regional "Probation/Parole Centers." The notion of "morals" within an affluent society struck me as extremely important. Prisons = concentration camps for the poor. The roots of crime come out of human needs--how can we better distribute resources, wealth, opportunity, human warmth, affection and concern so that there is less hurt, pain, anger, envy and greed in the world?

The welfare of the victim of crime is indeed very important, but I believe that the welfare of the criminal is foremost, and indeed his welfare before he gains the "criminal" status. (It is hard for me to be objective as my husband is an ex-offender, formerly at Walla Walla.)

This seminar was a very good thing for me because I am incarcerated and I think this taught me one hell of a lot.

A DIALOGUE: CRIME, CORRECTIONS AND THE COMMUNITY

Fourth Session Summary

Shorewood High School
Seattle, Washington

March 15, 1977
Evaluator: Leonard Holden

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Cards Returned: 79
Percent Returned: 64%

Adult Attendance: 123
Child Care: 0

OCCUPATION*

	M	F	?	Total
Corrections Residents	12	0		12
Student	5	6		11
Homemaker	-	14	1	15
Business	4	5		9
Labor	1	1		2
Professional	11	9		20
Educator	3	3		6
Corrections Employees	6	3		9
Other Gov't. "	3	2	1	6
Spouse/Relative of Corrections Resid.	1	3		4
Other	1	2	1	4
?	1	-	3	4
	48	48	6	102

*Multiple Responses

ETHNIC GROUP

	M	F	?	Total
Asian American	-	-		-
Black	1	-		1
Caucasian	39	28	3	70
Chicano	1	-		1
Native American	2	1		3
?	0	1	3	4
	43	30	6	79

AGE AND SEX

	M	F	?	Total
Under 18	-	-		-
18-25	21	10		31
26-35	6	9	1	16
36-65	14	10	1	25
Over 65	2	1	1	4
?	-	-	3	3
	43	30	6	79

Sessions Attended: 4.273.132.131.16? 10

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The fourth and final session of the dialogues was held March 8, 1977, 7:30 p.m., in the Shorewood High School. One hundred and twenty-three people (123) were in attendance to hear presentations by Tracy Owen, King County Council Member, Edna Goodrich, Director of Juvenile Services, King County Juvenile Court, and Dr. LeRoy Annis, Professor of English, University of Puget Sound. Following the presentations of the first two speakers the audience once again gathered in six discussion groups. Later, the people gathered back in the auditorium to hear the final summarizing presentation by Dr. Annis. Slides and vocal music accompanied by guitars concluded the evening's program.

What were the audience reaction patterns to this final session? They were as follows:

1) Parent education is the best crime prevention and what we most need.
2) Increased human communication and concern regarding the corrections process is where it's at.
3) Continuation of dialogues such as these to educate, sensitize and publicize regarding the need to improve our criminal justice system.

PARENT TRAINING AND EDUCATION

We must provide some type of parenting education. We assume because two people are biologically able to have children that they are also capable of bringing them up effectively. We ignore the real responsibilities of parenthood and pretend that it is like playing house. And we pressure people who don't wish to have children into either becoming parents or feeling guilty because they don't. Let's educate youngsters in schools to just what parenting involves, and educate adults that more education is necessary than just the three "R's."

We need more communication in the home and more caring for the individuals in the family. Parent education is a must in today's society in order to deal with problems that confront us as parents, daily. How can we expect our children to cope with these problems if we don't know how to deal with them ourselves? Who is to set the example for our children? Do we expect them to have good morals if we don't?

Edna Goodrich stated that our courts should order parents in to talk about their children's problems. Why don't they? There is a noticeable absence of natural parents in juvenile court. There are often more attorneys down there than there are parents--why?

In a recent newspaper article Judge Soukup stated that the Department of Social and Health Services is doing too much. What message must the natural parents be getting when a judge orders an agency to find a home for a child, a "little monster" they (the parents) have created? Why not treat the parents like responsible adults?

Prevention at grade school level--teaching effective parenting in school. More jobs for young people such as Vista, vocational training in high school, etc.

PARENT TRAINING AND EDUCATION (Continued)

No mode of institutionalization, Firlands included, can effectively undo the damage done by raising children without instilling values in those children.

It came out that family responsibilities, ties, and setting of examples must be strengthened. Too many people cop-out to government to do what we won't accept our responsibility to do as citizens. Parents cop-out to teachers to satisfy the social education of their children rather than do the job themselves which is their responsibility.

We must take more individual responsibility in dealing with our youth and with people in general. We should stop delegating responsibility to our school system and government to provide all education and care of our people.

I would like to quote the saying that many parents practice with their children: "Do as I say, not as I do." Throughout all sessions the main issue seemed to be that better training at a young age would hlep to keep crime down. We need to have mandatory programs which parents of children having problems must attend or else children will be placed in foster homes.

I have learned an awful lot. I have woke up to the cause of a lot our problems at home. I have a three year old boy who I have been told by big wigs is emotionally and mentally disturbed and I really don't believe it. It is just because I don't live up to the big wig's expectations. But I would rather try and help him while he is young today than later when it's too late. If he cannot live in society's life, then he will have to live in a prison or something.

How about parent development classes? Do we program children to fail?

I thought what Edna Goodrich stated about crises--Why do we wait so long--was very important. If we really care, why is something not done somewhere along the line--preferably parents, schools, courts, etc., before a person has done harm to others and him/herself.

INCREASED CONCERN AND COMMUNICATION REGARDING CORRECTIONS

Crime is here now and we must deal with it now. Talk does nothing but create problems among ourselves and the community. All argue about how we can cut down on crime. Why not experiment with different solutions and ideas?

I feel that we should take action now, rather than waiting for something to turn up. Let's get it together, let's keep the mini-prison system.

Before we can accomplish anything in corrections, we must DEFINE what we want our objectives to be.

We have to come up with ways to improve our prisons, but at the same time our prisons are there for a reason and we can't have it both ways. We must choose between the problems.

If you are angry about something or a situation, voice your opinion, let it be known. If you are for something that has been done, let it be known. There are things an individual can do.

It's hard to see anyone hurting whether it's the victim or the victimizer. What are the answers? There has to be a better, more effective system than we have now. I think Edna Goodrich is right. There are no panaceas--but there have to be ways that are better for all of us.

It's too bad most of the suggested remedies will never be acted on. Mr. Annis, although sincere, is not in touch with reality with respect to crime. Crime is a problem, a problem that will bring this country to its knees, that will touch all our lives. Criminality is a sickness and can be cured. Even the mother bear corrects her cubs. I've been there. . .pointed the gun and pulled the trigger. Heard the cell doors close behind me. Crime is real. Criminality can be cured. But you have to want to change. I did; I made it.

Edna Goodrich is a very dynamic speaker. Owen talked of being lenient with criminals but never came up to saying that he wanted to be lenient--afraid to commit himself? Owen's quote indicating we should erase minor crimes and ignore that they happened is asinine. How do we ignore crime? Rather, if this is what we want, why do we not decriminalize these activities? Also, how, and who, determines what is minor crime?

In our discussion group we talked about jobs and criminals. Jobs in relation to rehabilitation. Tom Rolfs indicated--and I agree wholeheartedly--that we do not need vocational or educational training so much as we need to realize that "criminals" are looking for help in their personal relationships--dealing with people.

Edna Goodrich said, "What greater punishment is there than to take freedom away?" I add, "What good does it do?" Thank you for the chance to participate in these sessions. I sincerely hope there will be many more.

Some thought should be given to the inequity of sentencing from court to court, from county to county.

We need equal justice for all economic and educational levels--don't have it now.

I would like to see better screening of the personnel hired for correctional institutions and re-evaluation of the personnel periodically. The same with law enforcing agencies. Thanks.

INCREASED CONCERN AND COMMUNICATION REGARDING CORRECTIONS (Continued)

Community involvement is of utmost importance in crime prevention for every individual no matter what age or race or status. It starts with one.

The best thing that came out is that there are things people can do to try and effect change.

Communication--human contact out of concern--feelings of respect, acceptance, helpfulness, at-one-ness with another human being. More dialogs, encounters, commitment.

The system waits too long to punish people. The community needs to get more involved.

The community role and responsibilities have never been defined so a community or individual is aware of where he/she can do what, for whom, and most importantly, why.

Need for more community involvement with prisoners; need for smaller correctional institutions.

The most impressive idea I heard was that people just cannot be dealt with in huge institutions which just warehouse people.

Yes, something may have been accomplished even if only planting seeds for further thoughts, for other conversations--to help replace apathy with concern. My gravest thought which reoccurred throughout the various discussions is the lack of citizens and the density of professionals. We need more of this. This need to touch more people, but we need to make it available--advertise it, bulletins everywhere, media--someone failed. I never heard any publicity--only by word of mouth was my attendance made possible. Much needs to be done; there is a big job ahead of us all. But we must be made aware of our responsibility.

Management of treatment is related, certainly, to breaking up of convict code as well as the training of all institutional staff in skills relating to personal responsibility, relationships, and communication. Our people (Americans) are existentially lazy. A certain impetus toward jarring our citizens (and especially or corrections staffs) out of this addiction to ignoring their administrative responsibilities, self-examination, etc., ought to come from the leadership in government, as well as other institutions.

If there is a rise in crime it's time to find a way to stop it. We should spend our money looking for the "whys" of crime. If we can do this, then maybe we can start stopping it. Thank you for the time to be here. Let's deal with people involved in crime like they are people, the way God would want us to, with love and understanding.

Until there is equal income no problem will be solved. Civil war is fast approaching. Every industrial society has disintegrated in violence and bankruptcy. This meeting accomplished nothing because it is always the moneyed and powerful who do the talking instead of our poor, the insane and helpless and "criminal." As long as there is private wealth there can be no public good.

I attended the last 3 sessions; of these, Edna Goodrich was the most interesting. I feel that it is too bad more of our citizens could not hear what she has to offer as the problem and some of the answers. I wish I knew someone who had the answers on how to get the community involved. There are a lot of good people out there that could help if they knew they were needed. As a parent I agree fully that help is needed in the home, but I did find out that the communication between the teacher and the parent was very poor. It was not always the parent's fault.

Edna Goodrich said: "No bad children and no bad parents--influences of environment and circumstances make them that way. Some fine people with talent and ability are locked up largely because they failed to accept responsibility. We need to set good sound images for our young people to look up to, adults that really stand for something. We expect children to group up too soon. Adolescents seek identity; they want to belong. Parents have no training, but we should provide for it.

Mini-prison as a small, secure treatment center--followed by real probation--really supervised probation; save the youth and you produce a responsible adult. Horowitz is so reasonable, so personable, so humane--I spent all evening listening to him and following his ideas.

People seem to think that mini-prisons will cause a decrease in the population at Walla Walla State Prison (WSP). Mr. Rhay himself said it would NOT. The mini-prisons will fill up with new first-time offenders and WSP will stay as full as ever. While I agree it is better for those first-time offenders to be in a mini-community-based prison, what are we going to do about WSP? It is too far away from the families of those sent there. The family in a large number of cases gives up and the offender is left on his own. When he gets out he has NO one. As a wife who goes to Walla Walla every other weekend I know the effect the long distance has. Not to mention the expense of the trip as well as the long distance phone calls! But the only thing you have open to you is to hang in there and become a stronger person or give up and turn your back on your loved one. Not much of an alternative. I agree with Ms. Goodrich we have waited for the crisis to hit, now we have to do something. I pray it's not too late. I felt Edna Goodrich was great and Donald Horowitz is truly beautiful! I wonder if either Goodrich or Horowitz would consider being warden at WSP when Rhay retires?

CONTINUATION OF DIALOGUES SUCH AS THESE

I would like more sessions and more publicity.

The best idea, I believe, is the arrangement of these meetings. I feel it is important for the community to all be involved and aware of corrections.

Edna and Bradley were just great. Of course, I agree with everything they said. LeRoy Annis -- WOW! WOW! WOW! Thank you for doing this series--if only more people could have come.

I found these sessions very educational and would hope energy is directed toward providing another such forum.

Extraordinary - I'm so pleased - impressed - moved --

The last act was magnificent! elegant, and thoroughly enjoyable but I didn't find much pointing to the problem of improving the criminal justice system or society.

I was very impressed with the program. Too bad I didn't know about all four sessions. I would support very strongly a seminar such as this again.

I think this whole thing was great! No one was trying to sell anything. Thanks.

Good dialogue and method of allowing and developing same.

I have met some very interesting people at these seminars and I enjoyed having the opportunity to come. I hope to see these types of get-togethers in the future, not only on crime, but community interest in economics, etc.

These have been a very interesting four sessions--education of the public on correctional systems has been long overdue. Thank you.

These dialogues are needed elsewhere. Lots of ideas and earnest insights were kicked around by educators, public officials, citizens and those from Firlands. The productivity of these four evenings can only be measure by the follow through they produce in terms of acceptance of future "mini-prisons," public awareness and the help these dialogues provide for other states' attempts to upgrade and effectively deal with criminals and corrections. Good luck!

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

It is important to deal with first offenders seriously and appropriately--not to ignore this person.

We need to insist legislators give more financial support to probation, etc., officers. Back mini-prisons. Become more informed and aware of what is really going on--inhumane present prison system. Fight for rehabilitation programs rather than holding pens.

People seem to have little realization of what incarceration is for. The incarcerated in penitentiaries, reformatories are miles and miles away so what else can be expected. In the name of public protection persons are shipped away and citizens never view the inhumanity of "humane" imprisonment.

Zeroing in on first offenders so that they won't become second-time offenders.

I strongly agree that children are made to grow up too fast.

Justice system--to facilitate bringing the victim and victimizer together.

I liked the way Ms. Goodrich came across. This has been very exciting. I'm glad I came.

A parent has to look at a child and know what kind of life it should grow up to be.

I believe more effort is needed at nutritional and biochemical treatment of the criminal. I would like to have someone in charge examine programs of Barbara J. Reed, Chief Probation Officer, Municipal Court of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; Dr. Weathers, Folsom Prison in California. They have found that many, about 70% of criminals, are hypoglycemics whose metabolisms have been deranged by modern man, modified foods that alter mood (to negativeness), cause aggression to violence. Man emerged to his present state on whole grains far less manipulated foods than presently. Young people are brought up on a preponderance of manipulated, depleted foods that damage the glandular systems and certain persons inheriting weaker glandular systems start life as hypoglycemics. If then given no parental support or poor environmental influences, there's no chance to become important in his/her own eyes and gradual deterioration, poor self worth, negative thinking from poor diet sets in. If institutionalized, the poor diet continues there.

Good ideas! Great speakers! Victimless crimes should be dealt with differently. Prostitution should be licensed and dealt with fairly by the police and courts. The penal system should correct, rehabilitate and return the prisoner to society a better person. Small correctional systems are the only answer! And prisoners should be taught a useful skill so they can get jobs when they get out. The training programs now at any facility (except at Firlands) is not up to date or very helpful.

Criminals are our children. They are human beings. They'll come back home, hopefully, better human beings.

The disadvantaged are the ones caught and imprisoned.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS (Continued)

Who picked presentors? Certainly LeRoy Annis is not representative of the citizens of the community. We need people that represent the view that we as citizens pay the price and basicly have the responsibility and not some ideological ACLUer that feels he has to be our savior. He spoke of hypocrisy, but does not know whereof he speaks.

I seriously wonder if the people involved in "corrections" that were presentors got anything from these conferences or if much was gained by the attendees.

1. What was the purpose (objective) of these conferences?
2. Was a specific objective set forth?

I am extremely resentful of not having a chance to respond to the misleading conclusions presented by Mr. Annis.

APPENDIX 5

Concluding remarks by Dr. LeRoy Annis

Concluding Remarks - by Dr. LeRoy Annis
Professor of English
University of Puget Sound

Things heard and overheard:

People don't want to hear about the victims of crime.
People don't want to hear about offenders, criminals.

The system isn't working; it represents conflicting motives.
Our society has developed a crisis intervention approach; we don't look ahead.

What <u>are</u> we trying to do?

1. Change values and attitudes
2. Put fear into lawbreakers
3. Punish, warehouse. . .
4. Rehabilitate
5. Incarcerate
6. Reform
7. Get rid of
8. Hate, break
9. Teach criminals that they have no excuse--that poverty, sickness, bad luck, broken family, skin color--ain't no excuse.

Put those monkeys behind bars. Give 'em lashes, print their names in public places, brand them on the forehead--"CON"--hound the misfits to the grave!

What are we trying to do?

A re we looking for new departures, for other beginnings, for why we've gone so wrong? Then, we must begin by being honest with ourselves. What is most apparent after four sessions and many words and some agonizing?

Uncertainty, anxiety, near futility, an increase in knowledge, some understanding we didn't have before, and a few ideas. Not much. The problems remain, the solutions haven't appeared.

Let's do a rundown on a few things that became clearer as these sessions unfolded:

<u>WHO</u> are these criminals, these prisoners? John Spellman told us: "The criminals are <u>our</u> children--human beings. And most of them are going to come back to us."

<u>WHAT</u> are we doing in our prisons? Chris Bayley told us: "We are in fact punishing. We must make criminal behavior certain of punishment.

<u>WHO</u> are in our prisons? And Paul Menzel said: "The disadvantaged compose most of our prison population." And Bruce Jackson has said: "They represent the population that gets itself caught."

<u>ARE</u> there really people behind those walls? B.J.Rhay said: "1659 men are in Walla Walla tonight." John Spellman said: "729 spent the night in King County jail."

Dr. LeRoy Annis (Continued)

WHAT is this place on the hill? It is a prison; the hard symbol of another failure. As Bruce Jackson says, "the only garbage dump we have that's so repulsive we encircle it with barbed wire and a wall of stone."

WHAT is its chief function as it relates to you and me, the citizens? It protects us from them, from monstrous brutalities, from those violent people who prey on us law-abiders. But most authorities agree that no more than ten percent of any prison's population is really prone to violence. We must lock them up for other reasons; to protect us in other ways.

Oh yes, as Dan Kelleher reported, 60-80% of what we do in our institutions is keep the sick, the bad, the dumb, and the crazy out of the public's eye. And that public has a kind of consciousness that this is the function of our institutions. We citizens wish to be comfortable, not bothered.

You mean that citizens allow this to happen in their names? I think so. Remember the German citizens; they must have smelled the burning flesh, and heard strange and ghastly rumors. Were they really so shocked by the disclosures that six million Jews were systematically exterminated in their very midst?

Well, what in God's name is a citizen anyway? Lynne Iglitzin told us quite plainly: "A citizen is one who fully participates in society."

I see what you are driving at. I don't see much hope. Nor do I, at times. But I continue to remember those aimlessly wandering young men, going nowhere, waiting to return to the citizens outside who want them out of sight and mind. I think of these scapegoats, paying for their transgressions and ours, too. That kind of injustice, of hypocrisy, turns my stomach.

WHAT to do?

Go to prison, I guess, in easy stages of course. Share in some infinitesimal way the degradations, the indignity, the waste. Start with one's own honest appraisal of what we are paying for. It is our creation; the monstrosity is ours.

WHAT to do?

Dan Kelleher says we don't really see the criminals, inside or outside of prison, and when we become their victims it's pretty clear they don't see us.

Recommendation: We might struggle more to shape a criminal justice system as a facilitator, a means of bringing victim and victimizer together so that human beings might begin to understand a part of the complexity of sources that brought them together originally in the roles of victim and victimizer.

WHAT to do?

Honesty might help us citizens to be less holy and indignant when we look at criminality because we just might look more directly into the face, or the reflection, of evil, not the evil defined by moralists adnauseam but evil defined as the hustling of human beings at all levels. Even under good conditions we are prone to allow inhumanity to gain control: to lie a little, to cheat a little, to brutalize a little. As Bruce Jackson says, the largest group of criminals seldom spends time behind bars.

Dr. LeRoy Annis (Continued)

Evil, and its sources, and its treatment, can only be understood if we demand honesty of ourselves. W. H. Auden, the poet, put the unalterable fact this way: "Evil is unspectacular and always human, and shares our bed and eats at our own table."

Evil is potential and pervasive among us all; we need not look at criminals for evidence. Take for example, violence, the destructive energy of violence. Is it truly in the streets? A little. But where is the most violent setting of all? If the recent national survey is accurate, violence is focused in the cottage, the bungalow, the apartment, in our domestic circle. Violence headquarters in the home—and if you don't believe me I'll break your skull! And not just physical abuse, or abuse of property but psychological abuse, deep and destructive. Robert Ardrey in African Genesis said that human beings have the blood lust close to the surface of their civilized exteriors; and how can we deny him?

Out of this violence comes Old Testament counter-violence. I'm convinced that we are so afraid of ourselves that we revenge ourselves on the outsiders in our society and by so doing ironically bring about increasing societal violence. Back in 1952 a filmmaker, Fritz Lang, produced a movie Rancho Notorious aimed at this destructive tendency in our society. It is also interesting that one of Lang's preoccupations had to do with ex-convicts and how we treat them. At any rate, in that movie he gave us the legend of Chuck-A-Luck.

Listen to the legend of Chuck-A-Luck, Chuck-A-Luck —
Listen to the wheel of Fate;
As round and round with a whispering sound it spins,
It spins the old, old story of Hate, Murder, and Revenge.

Revenge is a bitter and evil fruit
And Death hangs beside it on the bough.
Men who live by this code
Have nothing to live for.

Because once revenge has been achieved,
Life becomes meaningless: hate, which drives
our blood lust like a whip, beats out the soul.

I do not see crime and criminals as a major problem. Perhaps a discomfort, perhaps a symptom of a generally wrongheaded society—nothing more. And the criminals, the ones caught, are as much victims of us as we are to them.

In a society that tolerates enormous differences in material possessions, and enormous gaps between what we say and what we do, I question whether the citizenry is capable of having much impact on crime prevention and treatment.

(At this point Dr. Annis read some poetry written by Charles Doss, sentenced to death and in the Arizona State Prison. The story of the man, "impelled to write these poems by something vaster and infinitely more mysterious than vanity," appeared in the Christian Science Monitor, Thursday, March 3, 1977.)

PULSATIONS

Sometimes this prison womb her ebb
and flow
Upon my breast impresses
Until I seem to catch a sound that comes
From distant universes.

It is a wild, majestic crash, as if
Exploding nebulae
Were bridging all of space with messengers
Their language to convey.

And neither verb it has, nor adjective,
But such a mighty Noun
That it shall permeate this dungeon
when
These bars have lost their fame.

The noun is peace, and in the prison
hush
My soul grows giddy with its madding
crash!

I think that personal supportive actions are best. I still think that love, concern, is what has been so often lacking at all levels of our social intercourse. I, too, distrust most professionals and most experts. But at least they do something in the field. If they have done badly it is because we citizens have not done better.

The key question, of course, is this:
How many of us follow through on something like this?

APPENDIX 6

Discussion Group Comments

Discussion Group Comments:

The hour-plus discussion sessions were by-and-large most successful. The involvement was high and with a few exceptions well-handled and guided by the facilitators. Comments reported by reporters from each group ran as follows:

Are "get tough" policies ineffective?

What can citizens do to control or prevent crime in neighborhoods?

Is Mr. Junker correct in saying we should tolerate victimless crimes?

What effect does certainty of punishment have on crime rate?

Will neighborhood watchers become vigilantes?

What kind of people get involved in volunteer patrols?

Have we drifted from love, respect and God?

Is there too much permissiveness?

Is prostitution a victimless crime?

Is ostracism a better form of punishment?

Is restitution an effective and re-educative form of penalty?

Do vested interests in the prison system intentionally block or slow down desired change?

Is the family breakup partly responsible for the breakdown in community feeling?

Does keeping kids busy keep them out of trouble?

Would a more decentralized economic system (smaller businesses) make more places for people (offenders) to succeed?

Do smaller institutions promote better self-images?

Should treatment for offenders be strictly voluntary?

How about an intensive parole supervision program--15 parolees per parole officer, as opposed to present load of 70-80 per officer?

How about getting the liquor industry to pay for the salvaging of their victims out of their profits? (65 to 80% of commitments are either involved with alcohol or drugs or are in need of treatment for these problems).

Does our society reward power (aggresive) style behavior and not nurturing behavior?

Is restitution (or compensation) an important element in righting a wrong?

What are we doing to de-value violence and power tactics as portrayed on TV?

Would the ACLU help more if it spent more time and energy educating youth in citizenship and less on crime after the fact?

Why is it women are becoming more aggressive (into criminal activities) and men are not becoming more nurturing in reverse?

Is it true the only thing that makes people change is the painful nature of one's present circumstances?

Is it too late to try and teach adults more socially desirable behavior? Are the children our only hope?

How do we break offenders away from their peer group? Should we?

Why do we as a society meet violence with violence, i.e., punish people who hurt people; what's the lesson that gets learned?

Why haven't we separated the 90% non-violent offenders from the 10% violent offenders, before?

Are poor work habits a major reason why people get into crime?

Is it important that all people in prison have meaningful employment and pay their way, while there or under prison supervision?

Why do some people prefer to be in prison rather than free in the community?

How do we help offenders to develop worthwhile friendships?

Should plea bargaining be abandoned?

Are we dealing with people or just keeping people out of the public eye?

If we confront the criminals with their victims is this tactic effective? One man reported that when he prosecuted a neighbor's teenage boy for stealing gas, his house was burglarized twice following the court trial.

Is the current criminal justice system a barrier between people?

Confrontation--criminals and victims--can be cruel punishment. Example: stocks in England.

Is climbing trees in a neighbor's yard a crime if the owner says stay out? Response: You can't stop kids from climbing trees.

Detective: There are two types of teenage offenders: One type is the teenager who is from an impoverished home. This teenager is usually worried about what his parents will say when they find out he has committed a crime. Another type is the teenager who is from a family that is "well off". This teenager believes his parents don't care and so he doesn't either.

Why are we as a society still using a criminal justice system that was designed in Mediaeval England?

What about restitution? Why don't persons who commit crimes pay their victims?

What can be done to insure that every person has opportunity to work at a job that is meaningful to him/her?

Are we living in a violent society? Are criminal offenders affected by the violence they view on TV?

Is false advertising a crime? If so, what can be done about it?

Can good parents overcome the negative influences of our society as an influence outside the primary family?

Do we need more cops?

Should citizens take the initiative and confront teenagers they know are committing crimes in the neighborhood?

Are the present laws regarding juvenile offenders too lenient?

What happened to prison industries? Why don't the prisons support themselves anymore?

Should citizens be encouraged to tell on each other?

If people know who is committing crimes, especially teenagers, why don't they inform the police?

How many mini-prisons can we tolerate?

Why not isolate and imprison those persons who are not motivated to change their criminal activity?

Why don't we face the fact we can't save every person who has gone wrong?

The fact that criminal behavior is learned in correctional institutions was discussed. A resident of Firlands felt that this was particularly true of larger institutions. The cycle of violence learned in the family to acting out on the street or in criminal activity to violence in the correctional institution was discussed. The Firlands residents felt that this was particularly true of the large institutions, but that there was less opportunity or necessity for this kind of behavior in smaller institutions. It was felt that community involvement played a large part in the probability of resident success. The question of how the community can become involved and why people do caring things was discussed. Mr. Brand of Firlands suggested that individual sponsorship of inmates often times made the difference between someone's making it and not making it. It was generally felt that people sometimes do caring things to satisfy their own needs; on a less cynical level, people do caring things simply because they do care.

The issue of "penalty as a deterrent" was discussed. It was the feeling of most of the residents of Firlands that "the first offense is for free"; that the most likely result of their offense would be probation--this attitude supports Mr. Bayley's contention that certainty of punishment would act as a deterrent.

There was a general feeling that an overall change in social values will be necessary to make any significant impact on criminal activity--taking the payoff out of violence; strengthening the family; intervening when the family is incapable of proper nurture.

Where do prisoners get the money for the drugs they can easily get in prison" Answer: I wish I knew.

One of the really great things about the small treatment centers is that they provide both <u>treatment</u> and <u>security</u>. Then they (the incarcerated) can be ready for the open halfway houses.

First offenders should not be given leniency. Instead, they should be given <u>changing</u>.

What can you do to provide alternatives for treating people convicted of crime? Answer: Yell and scream. Make a lot of noise. Many community programs, including restitution, community service, family counseling, are effective--not for everyone--nothing will work for everyone.

Resident of Firlands speaks strongly for this institution because it gives him a chance to stay in contact with the community and receive other people's advice, rather than the more isolated situation in maximum security.

Mini-prisons are 1½ times more expensive than regular institutions. Expenses per different types of institutions: Walla Walla penitentiary - $17 per day; Larch Mountain - $16 per day (lowest per diem); Purdy - $48 per day; Firlands - $28 per day.

State has only about $200,000 capital (a reserve) to create four new prison industries: some ideas are - microfilming; optics; dental appliances; welding.

There is a national law that prohibits inter-state sale of prison-made goods.

1350 men in 17.3 acres (excluding yard) at Walla Walla. How realistically can you keep them busy?

APPENDIX 7

SHORELINE YOUTH SERVICES

(206) 362-5505

March 11, 1977

Ken Smith, Project Director
Community Crime & Corrections Dialogue
c/o N.W. Social Systems
107 South Main
Seattle, Washington 98104

Dear Ken:

Congratulations! The Dialogue series was very successful. Participation was enthusiastic, some very good issues were discussed and the general level of energy was very high. Shoreline Youth Services enjoyed being a part of this project and would be eager to participate in future events.

These dialogues were successful becuase of the people involved, the presenters and respondents were great; but most significant, what made it all come together was the organization. I have the highest regards for Terry Bull, she did a super job and SYS appreciates her congeniality and cooperativeness. It was great working with her.

Great job, Ken! Look forward to working together in the future.

Sincerely,

SHORELINE YOUTH SERVICES

Mark

Mark S. Sheppard
Co-Director

MSS:sd

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